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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 34- BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME FOR MOTILAL DAY

PREMIER'S PROPOSALS ARE "INSULT TO INDIA"

Acceptance Would Undo Motilal's Life-Work.

"INDIANS MUST GET RID OF FOREIGN DOMINATION TO PREVENT SUCH INCIDENTS AS HAPPENED AT BORSAD"

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru at a meeting held under the auspices of ten different associations on Monday evening at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

A PERSONAL FRIEND.

In his opening remarks Mr. Horniman observed that he knew Panditji as a kind and generous personal friend. In the race of giants that India had produced during the last 20 or 30 years, Pandit Motilal stood out pre-eminent. He never hesitated to devote all that he could give to his country.

Proceeding Mr. Horniman observed that he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that if the Government had treated Pandit Motilalji in an honourable and generous way his health would not have been shattered and he would have still been living.

DELIBERATELY ILL-TREATED.

It was not only that leaders like Panditji were treated like that, but the way in which thousands of the rank and file were treated showed that it was deliberately done in the hope that their spirit would be broken. But they must note with pride that the Government had failed to break that spirit. The greatest moral of Panditji's life was that one should sacrifice everything for his country.

Mr. M. C. Chagla moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Swadeshi League, Nationalist Christian Party Jewish Indian National Party, Young Men's Parsi Association, Young Men's Hindu Association, Muslim Students' Brotherhood and Youth Lodge Theosophical Society deeply deplores the most melancholy and untimely death of our dear and revered leader Pandit Motilal Nehru, whose signal services and sacrifices in our cause are invaluable and unforgetable and whose loss is irreparable to our country to-day. This meeting offers its sincere sympathy and condolence to the Nehru Family in their great bereavement."

A TERRIBLE BLOW.

Speaking on the resolution Mr.

(Continued on page 5).

JAWAHARLAL'S THANKS!

For Sympathising With Him In His Sorrow

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru conveys through the press the following message:

To all those friends in India and distant countries who have sent messages of condolence and all those millions of my countrymen and countrywomen who have shared our sorrow, our hour of trial. I tender my grateful thanks on behalf of my grief-stricken mother, my sisters, my wife and myself. I am unable to thank them all separately, to the eminent physicians who tended my father with all the loving care and did all that was humanly possible to relieve him of his suffering. I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude and to him our beloved friend and leader what words of mine can convey our feelings, carrying the burden of a nation's suffering and longing for freedom, but still ever ready to share and lighten the burdens of others. He has been to us a solace and inspiration and has given us strength and courage when the blow came and darkened our horizon.—A. P. Special.

BRITISH DIE-HARDS BEGIN TO HOWL

Advise Gandhi Not To Make Repression A Major Issue

"DAILY MAIL" ON INDIAN LOAN

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Mail" in course of a leader referred to Mr. Locker-Lampson's question on the Indian Loan draws attention to Mahatma Gandhi's demand for debt arbitration and says that if the loan cannot be postponed then precautions are urgently needed to protect the British investor.

A plain declaration should be asked from the Premier that in no circumstances will any form of Government be given to India which would allow the "extremists" to repudiate the Indian loans. Some guarantee against future repudiation would be given if this and all coming loans had specific security behind them such as Maritime Customs on which better class Chinese loans are secured. In that case if the default or difficulty occurred money for payment of interest or principal could be collected at Indian Ports.

"GUARDIAN'S GRATUITOUS ADVICE

"Manchester Guardian" in editorial says: If Gandhi refuses to co-operate in the work of translating the principle of India's freedom into a form of Government he will fail greatly in serving his country. It would be a great pity if the question of police repression were made a Major issue at present when future is so much more important than the past. The Congress energies would be better spent on "filling in the picture" cutlined at the Round Table Conference than raking amongst old wrongs even if they were real.—Reuter.

Indian Loan Subscribed In London

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The subscription list of the new Indian Loan closed at 11-5 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S WIRE TO JAWARHLAL

"The following telegram was sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on Saturday, the 8th inst., by Sjt. Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:

The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, consider that in the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru the country has lost a great national leader who had made tremendous sacrifices in the national cause. His persistent fight for the economic uplift of the country will ever be remembered by the commercial community with feelings of gratitude. The Committee offer their deepest condolences to your revered mother, yourself and the rest of the family.

SHRADHA DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Gandhiji's Programme For Nation

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Next Sunday, 15th instant being the first day of Shradha ceremony of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru Mahatma Gandhi suggests that the Congress as a mark of respect should suspend the work and observe the day by the nation for which he lived. Those who believe prefactory fast, will fast for the day breaking it in the evening.

THE PROGRAMME.

Gandhiji suggests the following programme:

(1) Meetings all over the country at 3 p.m.; (2) marching in silent procession to the meeting with national flags; (3) the observation of perfect silence at meetings, (4) the following declaration to be repeated after the Chairman: "We assembled in this meeting for commemorating the great and noble sacrifice of the late revered Pandit Motilal Nehru, hereby solemnly resolve to dedicate ourselves more fully than hitherto to the cause of the country, so as to hasten the advent of "Purna Swaraj".

Mahatma Gandhi then suggests ways the dedication may be made, for instance, giving up and persuading others, to give up intoxicating drugs, peaceful picketing and without obstruction drug and drink shops, till total Prohibition is secured, similar picketing of foreign cloth shops and the resolution to spin minimum quantity of yarn daily, resolution to wear nothing but handspun and handwoven Khadi, buying and selling of such Khadi on Memorial Day, giving the national cause whatever is within one's capacity, or at least the day's earnings, doing any service or act of self-denial not covered by the above.

SUSPENSION OF ALL WORK.

Gandhiji wishes to emphasise to the utmost the importance of suspension of all work and every act should be absolutely voluntary without compulsion of any kind. To make the demonstration impressive, perfect discipline is essential. Men, women and children of all classes are expected to take part in the demonstration in tens of thousands.

Gandhiji then goes on to say that if the people will it, complete boycott of foreign cloth can be accomplished on memorial day, it would be the noblest monument within the power of the nation to raise in one day to a patriot, who himself at one time was given to all sorts of foreign luxuries and who, when he realised his duty, discarded and burnt his costliest clothing, as we generally discard worn out clothing.

People are expected to declare their individual act of self-denial and the resolution at the meeting to the Congress Sub-Committee of Taluka or Firka and the abstract of results sent to headquarters.—A. P. Special.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED

Sequel To Bread Riots In Madeira

MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Funchal.—Four persons have been killed in the riots following the prohibition of the import of foreign flour. Calm has been restored but the mill-workers on strike declare that they will not resume work until the flour decree is annulled.—Reuter.

HORSES BURNT TO DEATH

Tragedy At Oakland Horse Show

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Oakland. (California).—Three men and scores of valuable horses were burnt to death in the fire at Oakland Horse Show. The buildings presented a scene of inferno. Terrified horses kicked down the stalls. Some succeeded in breaking away and dashed outside enveloped in flames and the police were obliged to shoot them to put them out of their misery. Grooms and firemen rescued some animals. The loss in horses alone is estimated at 4,000 dollars. Incendiarism is suspected.—Reuter.

A PREMATURE REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Gibraltar.—The report that British warships are proceeding to Madeira is at all events premature. H. M. S. "Malaya" left this morning, but returned to the harbour where destroyers remained throughout the day.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT BRITISH WARSHIPS GOING TO MADEIRA

LONDON, February 9.

Apropos of the report that British warships are proceeding to Madeira owing to rioting which has broken out there following the raising of the price of bread, the "Daily Herald" learns that the Admiralty intimated to the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, which is exercising near Gibraltar, that it might be necessary to send some unit of fleet to Madeira, but hitherto the necessity has not arisen.—Reuter.

LATEST FIGURES OF NAPIER TRAGEDY TOLL

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Wellington.—The death-roll due to the earthquake at Napier is now 103 including eight persons who have so far been not identified.—Reuter.

Earthquake Shocks At Napier

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Further recurrence of the earthquake shocks, some as violent as Tuesday's is reported from Wairoa. Violent shocks were also felt at Napier. The damage, however, was confined to the collapse of buildings already shattered.—Reuter.

TORTURE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE

414 Victims Of Bengal Ordinance

CALCUTTA POLICE LACK DISCRIMINATION

(From a Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

During interpellations the Home Member informed Sjt. Shanti S. Roy that 499 persons were arrested 414 being detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance and Act 1930.

Replying the member in charge of jails informed the house that 1388 convicts were released before the expiry of term to relieve congestion in prisons civil disobedience prisoners being responsible for the congestion.

LATE OF DISCRIMINATION

Regarding the Police raid inside Calcutta University Buildings the Home Member said the Government regretted there had been certain lack of discrimination in the force used on the occasion and had taken steps to prevent recurrence. No action, however, had been taken against the officers, there being no allegation against any individual and none had been identified.

ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE

The Home Member informed the house that no inquiry had been held in connection with the allegations of torture against Police officers made by Dr. Narayan Roy, an accused before the Special Tribunal whose allegations were false.

Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, fined two Hindu women Rs. 100 each in default two months' simple for causing obstruction in Burra Bazaar in connection with picketing and sentenced to a month's S. I. Shamendra Choudhury, under Press Ordinance, for possession unlicence news sheet.

"Anand Bhuvan" Conversations Over.

CONGRESS LEADERS TO MEET TO-DAY TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS AMONGST THEMSELVES

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru conferred again with Congress leaders this afternoon and had several separate conversations with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is understood the conversations are over and now the Congress leaders will meet among themselves tomorrow to discuss Sir T. Sapru's explanations and statements.—A. P. Special.

ARJUN EDITOR GETS 2½ YEARS R. I.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9

Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate has sentenced Mr. Ramgopal, Editor of the Hindu daily "Arjun" to two and a half years rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A, I.P.C. and placed him in "B" class.—A. P.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "MAHARASHTRA"

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 9.

Sjt. G. A. Ogale, Editor, "Maharashtra" has been served with a notice by the District Magistrate, Nagpur, demanding security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Ordinance. The manager "Marwari Press" has furnished the security of Rs. 1,000 under the Press Ordinance.

MORE POLICE TO DEAL WITH C. DISOBEDIENCE

What It Costs To Keep Sastri In England

PROVISION FOR ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL MADE BY STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly approved of the proposal to include in the next budget provision for Rs. 13,000, for two months' work in connection with the establishment of an All-India Medical Council. It was explained to the Committee that the Government of India had not come to the final conclusions on the proceedings of 1930 Conference, but in view of the unanimous findings of that conference which was representative in character and in view of the necessity of remedying the existing situation, the Government of India anticipated that the proposal to establish a Council will be approved by the Local Governments and other bodies, and that it would be decided to introduce bill on the subject in the Central Legislature during the Simla session.

FOR MAINTAINING A STANDARD.

The final scope of the bill could not be determined until views of local Governments and others, whom it was proposed to consult were known. But it might be broadly stated that it would be the function of the Council to maintain a minimum uniform standard of medical qualifications in all Provinces by the inspection of University medical examinations and reporting thereon.

RECIPROCAL BASIS.

The Council would be empowered to arrange with similar bodies in foreign countries for the recognition of Indian Medical degrees abroad on reciprocal basis that is on condition of recognition in India of degrees of foreign countries which recognised Indian ones.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATATION.

All the interests concerned would be adequately represented on the Council. In view of the likelihood of a bill upon the subject being introduced in the Simla Session of the legislature and passed by it, the Government of India thought it necessary to include a provision on account of the Council in the next year's budget for a portion of the year only. The cost of the Council, except the remuneration and expenses of provincial delegates, who attended its meetings must, therefore, be defrayed by the central and not by the provincial Governments. The conference of 1930 was of opinion that the expenditure of the Council should be so defrayed and the Local Governments would be unlikely to agree to any other course. As no precise estimates of the cost involved could be framed at present. It was provisionally calculated that it would amount to Rs. 90,000 annually, Rs. 78,000 of which would be charged to the Central revenues.

ITS PERSONNEL.

While preparing estimates it had been assumed that a Council consisting of 27 or 28 members would be set up at the head quarters of the Government of India. Of these four would represent the Government of India (namely the President who at any rate in the first instance will be nominated by the Governor General-in-Council, and three other representatives) and 8 provincial Governments 8 medical faculties, while 7 or 8 would represent the Medical Graduates in several provinces or provincial committees, which might be established in the provinces in conection with the work of the Council. It had also been assumed that the inspection work on behalf of the Council be done by two part time inspectors, as well as by a whole time Registrar of the Council who would be a medical men and as such would be available throughout the year for inspection work of the Council, in addition to working as its secretary and executive officer.

"It was hoped to pass the necessary legislation in autumn of 1931, but it would not be possible to establish the council immediately. On the whole therefore if all went well the Council would commence work on or about 1st January 1932 and it was proposed therefore to make a provision for the Council for two months only, in the next year's budget. The committee had no objection to find finance provided the bill was passed by the Assembly.

MONEY FOR SASTRI.

The Committee next sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,450 in connection with Mr. Sastri's going on deputation to England so give evidence before the Joint Select Committee on East Africa, as a representative of the Indian Government. While on deputation Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri would be granted an honorarium of £200 a month for the total period spent on duty and a subsistance allowance of £20 a day from the date of landing in Europe to date on which he re-embarks for India. In addition he would be allowed 1st class return passage to England and a reserved 1st class compartment for journeys in India.

The Committee also agreed to a grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet the cost of freight and insurance of the archaeological exhibits to London in order that India may participate in the Exhibition of Indian Art early in May 1931.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

The Committee next agreed to a grant of Rs. 1,50,200 for new buildings to accommodate the additional police sanctioned for Delhi, to a supplementary grant of Rs. 21,422 and a grant of Rs. 6,826 for employment of additional police in Delhi and purchase of two motor lorries and a motor car, to another supplementary grant of Rs. 15,400 and a grant of Rs. 500 in connection with security arrange-

(Continued on page 5.)

COSTLY SERVANT OF INDIAN RYOT.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A VETERINARY ADVISER to look after the Slaughter House, Hackney Carriage ponies and the Municipal Cattles on a Salary of Rs. 75-5-100 per month. Only Qualified and Experienced persons should apply to the Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, by the 25th February, 1931, stating qualifications, previous experience and age. Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be attached. Those who are already in employment should apply through the Heads of their Department.
A 2495.

WANTED—PART-TIME T Y P-IST. one to two hours daily. Apply PATEL, 27, Forbes Street, Fort.
A R4309.

WANTED—An EXPERT ENGINEER, working on (Frick Ice Plant 3 Tons). Please apply sharp. MANAGER, The Jalgaon Ice Factory.
A 2503

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS for our Teas on large commission and remuneration. Deposit required. Apply to: The ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).
A R4284

WANTED—A CLERK for Mill Stores Firm, knowing Correspondence, Typewriting and Gujerati Accounts. Write to Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4294.

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

Situations Wanted

GUJERATI, B.A., LL.B., knowing office routine, requires whole or part-time situation, good correspondent and Typist. Apply Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4363

Motors and Accessories

EXCELLENT, FIT FOR PRINCES—Motor bodies FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. Suitable to the Chassis of 18, 17, 16-1/2 by 6 by 5 feet.—(1) Most luxurious all steel 6 seater body by Brunn of America Extra seats revolving. Front seats tip up. Rear and Front position of roof to open and close instantaneously. Double windscreens. Finely painted upholstered. (2) 4 seater Saloon body by H. J. Mulliner Co., London. Front seats tip. Double Windscreen. Finely painted and upholstered. (3) Special Sports open 4 seater touring body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London. Paint and upholstery good. (4) Special drop head Coupe' body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London. Spacious and most comfortable dickey at rear Seats are chair type and adjustable to any position. Finely painted and upholstered. (5) Special 7 passenger touring body by famous Coach Builders, Van-den-Plas of Paris. Hood of special construction carried in concealed container. Painted and upholstered well. References may be made to the HAKIM STATE GARAGE, Alwar, in this connection.
JA 2464

WOLSELEY—16 H. P. 4 Cylinder Saloon 1929-Model. Condition excellent. Equipment complete. Engine Perfect. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply Box No. 663, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J-A 2494

Property Wanted

WANTED—Good second-hand complete FLOUR MILL with Petter's Oil Engine. Write D. & D. BROS., No. 65-A, Dadar.
N R4311.

Educational

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—Graduateship and Associated Membership Examination will be held at Bombay on 1st, 2nd and 3rd July, 1931. Syllabus: Three Annas. Application form: Two Annas. Entries registered upto 31st March, 1931. Apply: R. V. SABNIS, Universty Library, BOMBAY.
M 2502.

Trade Announcement.

TENNIS SHOES—Swaraj Brand—made for you in India by Indians, with Indian materials. Re. 1/8 per Pair. Stockist: BOMBAY SWADESHI CO - OPERATIVE STORES. Up-Country Agents WANTED. Apply to N. FUTEHALLY and CO., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4313.

Profession.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY—Consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One Sure Closing Figure given daily. Correct results last week. Scheme to earn Rs. 750 monthly explained. "Pigeon Stand". near G. P. O. S. Mint Road, Bombay.
P R4310

NEW YORK COTTON FORECAST—Consult DIAS BROS., and earn Large Profits. Marvellous Results Daily. 106, Cowasji Patel Street, Raman Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
P R4307.

MAN OF WONDERS—Consult through the medium of MAHMOUD BEG, Spiritualist for Cotton Forecast, Race Tips, with any other questions in any matters, regarding your life. Very accurate. Call at MAJESTIC HOTEL, Apollo Bunder Room No. 5. Your questions are answered on your own paper automatically.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHAND BAKSOO, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, of late a Butcher, widower. ..... Deceased.

MARIUMBAI, widow of Baksoo Mahomed of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Tandel Street, House No. 16, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Second day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A VAKIL

The 2nd day of February, 1931.

Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & PHATAK,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2500

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

The 59TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company held on 2nd February, 1931, is adjourned and will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1931, at 4 P. M. (S. T.)

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

31, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1931.
2500.

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of S. W. Pipes 6" and 9" for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 23-2-31 192 . All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for the supply of S. W. Pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. Two.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.
2498

NOTICE FOR PRIVATE TENDER

Re: Insolvency No. 962 of 1928.

Re: N. MANEKCHAND KAPURCHAND & SONS—Insolvents.

PERSONS intending to purchase the right, title and interest of N. Manekchand Kapurchand and Sons and also of the Children of Nemchand Manekchand, the above named Insolvents in their Mortgage claim against the firms of Shriram Dwarkadas of Parabhini, Kanayalal Dwarkadas of Purna, Shriram Dwarkadas of Saillor and against the members of the said firms under a writing dated 24th day of Abban, 1334 (Fasli) in their Ginning Factories mentioned in the Schedule hereto and in the Suit No. 15 of 1336, filed and pending in the District Court of Aurangabad in connection with the said claim, ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to send offers for the same in sealed covers addressed to P. B. MALBARI, Esqr., High Court, within one month from the date hereof. An Appeal against some interlocatory order in the said Suit is also pending in the Court of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PERSONS making offers shall be bound by the terms of the said writing and all proceedings in the said suit and Appeal and the result thereof and also be deemed to have full knowledge of the said writing and all the proceedings in the said Suit, and Appeal.

EVERY Offer shall be accompanied by a deposit of not less than ten per cent of the offer.

In case the offer is not accepted the Deposit Money shall be returned to the person without interest.

If the intending purchasers require any further particulars they should apply for the same either to the undersigned or his Attorneys Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, 95, Esplanade Road (No. 1 Ash Lane), Fort, Bombay.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE-REFERRED TO.

1. Shri Vejnath Ginning Factory also known as Kanayalal Fatehchand Factory.
2. Luxmi Ginning Factory.
3. Ginning and Pressing Factory at Monjam Peth, District Nanded.

Dated this 7th day of Feb. 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHER, &
HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Official Assignee, Bombay.
2486.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2432 of 1930.

(1) GULAMHUSSEIN THAVERBHOY, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHOY, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Janjikar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Dawoodi Borah community .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Bai ALLARAKHI SARAFALLI TAWAWALLA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) Bai JENABAI, wife of Mulla Ibrahim Jaferji Sekander, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

To
The Members of the Dawoodi Borah Community.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein on the 18th day of November, 1930, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code, that the Plaintiffs have on behalf of themselves and other members of the Dawoodi Borah Community filed this suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying:—

(a) that it may be declared that the properties described in the Schedule "E" to the Plaint and shown in the plan thereto annexed by Numbers 1, 3, 4 and 5 are properties held on trusts of a public charitable and religious nature for the benefit of the Dawoodi Borah Community;
(b) that proper Trustees may be appointed of the said charities;
(c) that the 1st and 2nd Defendants may be ordered to hand over possession of the said properties to the said Trustees or to such other person or persons as this Honourable Court may appoint;
(d) that the 1st and 2nd Defendants as the legal representatives of Mahomedally Allibhoy Tawawalla and Sarafally Mahomedally Tawawalla may be ordered to render an account of the management of the said Trust funds and properties by the said Mahomedaly and the said Sarafally;
(e) that the 1st and 2nd Defendants as such legal representatives may be ordered to pay to the Trustees such sums as may be found due on the taking of the said accounts;
(f) that for the aforesaid purposes all accounts may be taken inquiries may be made orders passed and directions given as to this Honourable Court may appear just;
(g) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the said properties with such power as to this Honourable Court may appear just and necessary;
(h) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the 1st and 2nd Defendants, their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from charging dealing with disposing of or incumbering any of the said properties or any interest therein;
(i) that the 1st and 2nd Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for;
(j) for further and other reliefs;

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for the 9th day of March, 1931.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 5th day of December, 1930.
Messrs. DALLAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2499

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF SOUTH MALABAR AT CALICUT.

Original Suit No. 64 of 1925.

M. P. No. 778 of 1930.

PREMJI OR PREMJEE SAIT'S son THALAKCHAN SAIT .... Petitioner.
EDAKKANDI KANARAN and another .... Respondents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named petitioner Thalakchand Sait has preferred a claim in the attachment proceedings in execution of the decree in O. S. 64 of 1925 obtained by the 1st respondent against Miya Muhammad Haji Jan Mahammad Chottani and same has been posted for hearing on the 16th February, 1931. Claim has been preferred in respect of two items of properties namely (1) Kannan Kadavu paramba, the Kuzru cottage and the improvements thereon. (2) Thottumukath Kannan Kadavu paramba the said cottage and the improvements thereon.

Dated 6th February, 1931.
C. KRISHNAN NAIR.
Advocate for Petitioner.
4314

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PARA RED SHIRTINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Madangopal Kissonlal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

On account and risk of Messrs. Manecklal Bhagwandas.

11 cases each 60 pieces of 40 yards Para Red Shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at "Kiledar Mansions," Motilbai Street, opp. Pitie's Bungalow, Byculla, valuable handsome made to order household furniture, rich dining table, sideboards, chairs Leather lined Chesterfield and Drawing-room suits, fancy Cabinets, Teapoys, Bedsteads, Almirahs, dressing tables, stall stands, Bookcases, glassware, crockery, ornaments, etc., etc.

The Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria Pleader for Messrs. Motiji Gulbaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Yacoob Haji Essak the Mortgagor, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 26th January 1924 and Further charge dated 4th October 1926 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property this TUESDAY the 10th February 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Land together with dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Huzuria Street admeasuring 173 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 179, Old Street Nos. 17-19-21 New Nos. 135-137-139 and which Premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1220 of Byculla Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria Pleader for the Mortgagees at his Office at No. 140, Erskine Road, Null Bazar or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HEAP OF CHARCOAL BURNT BY FIRE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February 1931 at 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Plot No. 1 C. Haji Bunder Coal Depot., Sewri, where the goods are lying by order of Sheth Jaffer Mahomed Kolsawala and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.:—

One heap of Charcoal burnt by fire. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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THE COLLAPSE OF DEMOCRACY.

(BY SIR CHARLES PETRIE.)

Perhaps the most remarkable political change which has taken place during the last twenty years has been the disappearance of that outward constitutional uniformity which was so prominent a feature of the first decade of the present century. Immediately before the late War no nation deemed itself civilized unless it had a King or President, with a Legislature, and through these the country was governed, more or less according to those democratic principles which it was believed had finally triumphed in the French Revolution. Even China and Turkey paid lip-service to this ideal, and Russia had a Duma, which from time to time did actually meet. To-day all this has changed, and State after State has turned its back upon democracy, with the result that the older forms of Government, which men deemed had been completely superseded, are once more coming into favour.

There can be little doubt but that the War was to a very large extent responsible for the abandonment of the democratic theory. It was won by the Allies because they were more true to the principle of monarchy, in the etymological sense of the word, than were their opponents, and this war-time lesson was not forgotten when the difficulties of the post-War period began to make themselves felt. Even in Great Britain and France, the protagonists of the Parliamentary System, this tendency has been at work: both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin were in a far stronger position than any previous Prime Minister had been, while before the War no French Chamber would have trusted a Minister with the power that M. Poincare wielded after his return to office in 1926.

Then, again, democracy, as it issued from the French Revolution, was political in its nature, and the Representative System, to which it gave birth, bore the same imprint, and was designed to solve political problems. So long as the great questions of the day were primarily concerned with politics it worked fairly well, but as soon as they became economic it showed itself powerless to deal with them. The reason for this is not far to seek, for the politician is an expert in politics but an amateur in economics, and as soon as the latter came to dominate public life his incompetence was revealed. The same is true of finance, and in every country where democracy has fallen into disrepute it has been through its mismanagement of the national finances. Indeed, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that democracy is a luxury which only a rich nation can afford, for economic and financial problems demand instant action, and in the main do not, like those of politics, admit of prolonged deliberation and discussion; so it is not surprising that the parliamentary System, of which debate is the life-blood, should prove unable to deal with them.

It is rarely, however, now contended by the advocates of democracy that it is more efficient than dictatorship, for such contrasts as those between the Italy of to-day and of the pre-Fascist era, and the Dublin of the commissioner and of the old corporation, are too pronounced to admit of such an argument being used; but it is maintained that personal freedom is greater where democratic principles prevail. Nevertheless, even this is open to serious doubt.

There is more social liberty in Italy and Spain, to quote but two examples, than there is in Great Britain and the United States. The greatest blow struck at the freedom of the individual in modern times was not the triumph of Fascism, but the enactment of Prohibition, and if in this country we have not gone so far as that, there are a hundred petty restrictions to which we are subject every day of our lives, which the Italian and Spaniard would never tolerate. As for economic liberty, it certainly exists in theory, at any rate for men, but when the State has signally failed to provide enough work it is useless for it to tell the ordinary citizen that he can work when and where he chooses. In spite of the fact that a Labour Government is in power at Westminister the interests of the working-class are better protected in Fascist Italy than in modern Britain.

It is true that in the Anglo-Saxon countries a man may abuse the administration of the day in print or upon the platform in a way that would not be possible where dictatorship prevails, but this is hardly political liberty in itself; nor for that matter is the privilege of casting a vote in common with twenty-eight million other people every few years. Even the so-called freedom of speech is only possible within very narrow limits, and it would be no easier to get an article advocating a republic accepted by the "Times" than by the "Corriere della Sera." There may be no open censorship in England upon the free expression of opinion, but there is an effective unofficial one. This is not perhaps undesirable, but it savours of hypocrisy to maintain that democracy is a synonym for the liberty of the individual.

The truth is that in these latter days democracy has ceased to be the religion it was to our fathers, and has become a mere sect, with the result that its devotees have waxed more intolerant with the diminution of their numbers. Yet there is no real reason for their rage, which in some instances is becoming a menace to the peace of the world. Forms of Government, like means of transport and communication are relative to the needs of humanity, and the man who makes a fetish of democracy is on a par with him who ridicules wireless telegraphy as a new-fangled invention. The Representative System has failed to meet the needs of this post-War age, and so, like the horse-drawn vehicle, it is falling into disuse, while mankind tries to find something to take its place. —"Spectator."

Clearing The Slums.

—:0:—

(BY ALFRED C. BOSSOM.)

What is the slum clearance problem in London when stated dimensionally and numerically? Roughly it is the problem of getting rid immediately of about 120 acres of buildings that already come under the definition of slums and of a further forty acres of property that, if left alone, will very soon qualify for inclusion in the same distressing category. These areas are inhabited by about 60,000 people who, if their homes are to be pulled down and rebuilt, must be housed elsewhere during the processes of demolition and reconstruction.

But let us get a little closer to it than this. The very shrewd, hard-working, indomitable business man—not to mention his still more business-like wife—who lives in what we call "the slums" (and who has not always the desire to leave them) must in most cases, in nearly every case, sleep somewhere near his job.

In his own sphere and on his own scale he resembles the consultant physician. The latter may be the greatest medical genius that the world has ever known—he must still have his rooms in Harley Street and the entire ordained equipment of butler, secretary, maid, chauffeur and all the rest of it.

So with his humbler brother in Whitechapel and Bethnal Green. He, too, is pinned down to a certain locality. Following an occupation that is not blessed (or cursed) with Union hours, he has all his work cut out to keep body and soul together. Therefore, he is handicapped from the outset with this disability, he must be on the spot, he must always be within easy reach of his job, he can neither live nor work where and as he pleases—still less where and as other people please.

And who are the slum-dwellers? How do they live? What occupations do they follow? Well, they are char-women, night porters, market workers, hawkers, fruit-stallers, barrow trundlers, coffee-stall men and representatives of all the other little one-man occupations that hang largely on the fringe of retail trade.

These people cannot spend an hour, or even half an hour at the beginning or end of the day getting to and from their work, nor is it wise or humane to uproot them from the familiar surroundings and associations of their neighbourhood, from their friends, their Lodges, their pub—which is also their club, and their favourite church or school. Moving slum dwellers to the great cottage estates that the L. C. C. have founded outside of London has not proved an unvarying success. They often filter back as soon as they can and begin to create new slums by overcrowding the houses of the district where they used to live.

To decant them, therefore, as near as possible to their old homes, while these are being pulled down and rebuilt, is the very core of the problem. But we must be very careful, while doing so, to see to it that the demolition of old slums is not being accompanied by the creation of new ones. Indeed, I think the first and essential step in tackling the slum problem as a whole is to call a halt to that overcrowding which is for ever at work, dragging properties down to the slum level.

This could be done without any new laws. The very understanding and broad-minded medical officers of the various boroughs have the knowledge, the powers and the machinery for fixing the maximum number of people who should be allowed to live in any given habitation, and for taking care that in no circumstances was that number exceeded. I know of one borough in London that is moving on these lines, with the result that some forty-five families a month are being persuaded to change their quarters. In one case a family of seven earning over £10 a week were living in two rooms at a total weekly rent of 8s. 6d. In another case a man and his wife whose children had grown up and married were found to be the only occupiers of a five-roomed flat, while enjoying the Government subsidy that aids them in enjoying so low a rental. Such cases of overcrowding and of undercrowding must be made impossible of recurrence if new slums are not to spring up as fast as the old ones disappear.

It is not suggested that all overcrowded places must now by any means be attacked and forced to give up their occupants, but as these overcrowded areas do become partially vacated it should be made impossible for the overcrowding to be again repeated.

Beneath the shelter, then, of a zoning system that would designate the maximum number of people permitted to live in each house, a final and definitive attack on the slum problem of London can be, and must be, launched.

I have already specified one of the conditions of success in this vast undertaking, namely, that the 60,000 people whose dwellings are to be cleared away and rebuilt must during these processes be housed as near their work as possible. It has been estimated that about 50,000 of them could return to their original sites when these have been covered by modern four or five-storey tenement houses. But in the interval land would have to be found and buildings erected to carry them through the decanting period, and land would also be needed for the 10,000 or so surplus "imigres" who would be obliged to make their permanent homes elsewhere.

Where is this land to be found? In the always congested East End what open spaces are left, what buildings are available for these crucial purposes? Very few indeed, in fact hardly any. Moreover, the cost of acquiring them and of freeing them from all the legal encumbrances, such as leases and ancient lights, that at present are almost insuperable barriers to quick action is, I will not say prohibitive—for the thing has to be done—but an immense and most formidable drain even on the resources of the citizens of the biggest city in the world. If money can be saved in building by better organization and planning ahead, by all means let it be saved, for, once lost, it is irretrievably lost.—"Spectator."

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

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MY TALK WITH THE EGYPTIAN PREMIER

—:o:—

(By J. A. SPENDER).

I will defer any attempt to sum up the Egyptian situation until I have come back to Cairo from my journey to the Sudan, on which I start to-morrow.

Many things may happen in three weeks, but in the meantime I may record that I have seen and had a very interesting talk with the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha. He has the advantage over most political leaders here in that he knows exactly what he wants to happen and thinks will happen.

He assures me that he wants an election at the earliest possible moment, and, assuming that he gets a majority, he proposes to go to London and renew the negotiations for the Treaty. He is confident that he can settle the outstanding questions and come back with a satisfactory Treaty.

He is aware that the British Government will want the guarantees from him which it asked from his predecessor, Mahomed Mahmud Pasha, that the Treaty, when signed, will be accepted by a "freely elected Parliament," but he is of opinion that the elections themselves will afford the guarantee. They will be "democracy in two degrees," that is to say, the mass of the voters will elect delegates to make the eventual choice of deputies, instead of electing the deputies themselves; but it will be evident that the Egyptian people have signified their opinion and he is convinced that the boycott proclaimed by the other parties will not prevent them from doing so.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OTHER PARTIES

I have recorded the views of the other parties and it is right to make clear that this is the view of the Government and Prime Minister. Every point in it is, of course challenged by his opponents who allege that the Sidky regime in one of pure repression under which the so-called free elections are bound to be a farce.

The only comment I will venture at this stage is that in Egypt things seldom follow any simple and easily predictable course, such as the Government appears to expect. Nearly always at the last moment there is a new turn or some unforeseen obstacle which defeats the best intentions.

But it would enormously simplify matters if between now and the elections Sidky Pasha could take some steps to conciliate his opponents and enable them with a clear conscience to take part in the elections. His new Constitution has points which might fairly be accepted on their merits by all parties: e.g., it embodies the British principle of reserving to the Executive the proposing of new expenditure requiring new taxation—a highly important and essential proviso in this country.

But it is asking a good deal of his opponents to expect them, if elected to Parliament, to swallow this Constitution whole and to take an oath not to change it for ten years.

A TOKEN OF GOOD WILL.

I should like to say a word about an admirable institution which I have had an opportunity of visiting this week and which is a standing witness to the underlying kindly feeling between Egyptians and British.

This is the Kitchener Memorial Hospital, now housed in the building at Shubra—a part of Cairo—which was formerly the Austrian Hospital. It is an excellent and spacious building of a quite modern kind and stands in the middle of a charming garden, which is gay with roses and Bougainvillea at this time of year.

Kitchener had an extraordinary gift of personality which touched the Egyptian people as it did his own countrymen. The news of his death caused a genuine and deep emotion in this country, and of their own accord Egyptians decided that his memory should be perpetuated by founding in the city of Cairo a school for the training of lady doctors and nurses and a hospital for the treatment of poor women and children.

It was remembered at this moment that throughout his career in this country he had shown a deep concern for the health of the people and especially of the women and children for whom medical treatment was lamentably lacking in his time.

A SPONTANEOUS TRIBUTE.

Tens of thousands of Egyptians of all classes and denominations subscribed to this scheme, and no less than £93,000 was raised and handed to a body called the "Kitchener Memorial Society," for the carrying out of this scheme. The president of this society is Hafez Hassan Pasha, the Minister of Agriculture in the present Government, and with the exception of one English vice-president (Sir Robert Grey), one English lady, Mrs. Elgood, whose medical work has made her name a household word in this country, and one Frenchman, the whole Board of Administration, sixteen in number, consists of Egyptians.

On the staff is an English matron, an English resident lady doctor, and two English nurses, but the main work of the hospital is done by distinguished Egyptian surgeons and physicians, who operate, visit, and lecture exactly as the honorary staff of a hospital do in England.

IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS.

The in-patient section has four wards and 75 beds, all of which were occupied by women and children patients when I visited the hospital. The wards are bright, lofty and spotlessly clean. I have seen many in different countries, and these are up to the highest English standard, which, I like to think, is the highest in the world.

The atmosphere was genial and human. Patients and staff were clearly on the best of terms.

On the floor below are the out-patient clinics which also, when I saw them, were thronged by a crowd of women and children waiting their turn with the Egyptian doctors and dispensers, who had all their work cut out for them if they were to finish within the prescribed time.

Some of the women were veiled, others half-veiled, others wholly unveiled; the children were of all ages from babies in arms up to ten or eleven years old—some of them charming and attractive children, with large, round speculative eyes, others terribly emaciated, and threatened with the blindness which is one of the cuses of this country.

A MODEL HOSPITAL.

The hospital is excellent in itself, but it is also a model for other institutions of the same kind, and a centre from which medical education and medical knowledge may spread outwards into the country.

It deals with maternity cases outside its own walls; it trains midwives; it has sent six Egyptian girls to England to get their training at the London School of Medicine for Women to obtain their qualifications in London. The first of these is expected to have completed her course by the summer of this year and the others before the end of next year.

It really touches one to see Lord Kitchener's portrait in the hall and in the Board Room of this hospital, and to hear the talk of him as one who loved the Egyptian people and worked for their welfare.

These things are remembered when all the politics are forgotten.

COMMUNALISM IN INDIA.

Col. Haksar's Views.

Col. Haksar has written the following letter to the "Spectator":—

To the uninitiated Englishman, the problems of Modern India may be serious, but they are as a whole too dull to be considered seriously. Since possibly the dullest of such problems is that of Communalism, the heading of this article should suffice to make "bright young things" recoil in horror from its perusal. Such a prospect, however, does not disturb the writer, who holds that in regard to any serious subject, sport excepted, the heart of the Great British Public is sound in inverse ratio to its acquaintance with that subject and, hence, that for the man in the London street to know nothing is to pardon everything.

Communalism is, perhaps, India's most notorious contribution to social pathology as evidenced in the world to-day, but, for all that, it is a disease local in area and likely soon to disappear. It is local in that it has attacked British India and not the Indian States. It must soon disappear because the youth of India is quickly growing immune to the communal microbe.

To despise the sufferers from this loathsome disease is an easy matter; but it is more useful to consider some of the factors that predetermin a suitable enviroll-ment for the spread of the infection. If in the course of a brief exposition unkind remarks have to be made about both Britain and India, the writer trusts that he will not be considered discourteous to his English hosts or regarded by his countrymen as "depayse."

As a seedbed for the propagation of the communal spirit, certain conditions are essential. There must be two totally diverse religions with a long history of mutual antagonism behind them, and further, the followers of both conflicting faiths must be under the domination of an alien power which professes adherence to a different creed from either. In Macedonia, when Turkey controlled both Greek and Bulgarian populations, there was no Communalism, since, despite the squabbles of Greek and Bulgar, both professed and called themselves Christians and were on occasion ready to combine against the Turk. Further, Macedonia contained a large Mahommedan population. In certain of her Asiatic territories, however, Czarist Russia before the War was experiencing the beginnings of the communal spirit when she tried to act as mediator between Buddhists and Mahommedans. But the Bolshevist Revolution topsy-turvied the Mongolian world, and to-day in India alone are to be found the conditions suitable for Communalism on a large scale.

If this analysis so far be fairly correct, it should be obvious why the Indian states are free from the communal taint. In the states, the Governments may on paper or in practice be less efficient than that of British India, but, even if a Hindu rule over a people which is largely Mahommedan, as in Kashmir, or a Mahommedan over a predominantly Hindu population, as in Hyderabad, there is no Communalism, for in either case the ruler is no alien, whatever his creed may be.

Britain prides herself on her role as arbitrator in India between Hindu and Moslem, but such arbitration would be unnecessary were it not a fact that no foreign people can govern another except by consciously or unconsciously dibiding and ruling. Hence such arbitration is no legitimate source for British pride, since, if the peacemakers are blessed, the arbitrator is not, for he usually leaves dissatisfaction behind him, however just his award. Perhaps such dissatisfaction is in direct proportion to the justice of the award. But in any case there is no peace. The Hindu complains that the Ram Lila festival in Allahabad has been stopped, while cow-killing processions are allowed in Delhi, if necessary under the protection of machine-guns; the Mahommedan can point to what he considers equally favoured treatment of the Hindu at his expense.

In matters of faith, a person may be genuinely religious and live up to his professions, or he may religiose and pretend to do so; or again he may be a free-thinker. Any of these types can find a comfortable niche in society and cause no harm to his neighbours, even if he do little good to himself. But the communalist, whether he be aware of it or not, is the enemy of society. He refuses to let sleeping dogs lie; he will not admit that all creeds must petrify or putrefy still less that, while any religion may be worth dying for, either from conviction or merely as a gesture, none is worth squabbling over.

If space allowed, which happily it does not, a connexion might be tactlessly traced between Communalism and th slave mentality which is all too common in distressful India. Still, surely both Hindu and Moslem will agree that it is "infra dig", for their religious differences to be "settled" by the follower of an alien creed.

But why must Communalism soon die? For the simple reason that no keen young communalist are coming on. If Nationality be Race influenced by Environment, as historians once held, India is not a Nation. Perhaps she will never be one by that definition, but this does not mean that Nationalism has not developed within her borders. And Young India finds Nationalism far more attractive than communal shibboleths. Possibly much of the irreligion among India's Youth is a reaction against the fetters of Communalism. India's Youth does not cry that religion is in danger, nor does it believe in the Golden Age about which its parents still haver. Rather it is inclined to be sarcastic because the balance-sheets of communal funds do not always satisfy the strictest canons of modern accountancy.

No. Communalism in India is a disease of middle and old age. If the settlement of the Communal Question could be left to a Round Table Conference of which no member was allowed to be more than twenty-five years of age, an arrangement could be come to in under twenty-five minutes. And yet it is these younsters of less than one and a quarter score years who will profit or lose most by the success or failure of their elders to settle the Communal Question in London. How the President of the Immortals must be laughing at the antics of certain of his creations! In politics an individual may be able to represent approximately the views of a large number of constituents; but in matters of faith is any such representation possible? The history of Church Synods lends no encouragement to so vain a hope. In any case, should the Round Table Conference hesitate to proceed with the question of constitutional reform in India just because at present sects in that country squabble in conditions that make for strife? If so, the British Delegates would show less constructive imagination than do the leaders of Congress to-day, and this, it may be hoped, is not the case.

IS REJUVENATION

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.—Indirabai's Wadker.

MR. MEHTA'S LECTURES.
Mr. Aurjivan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) this Tuesday and Wednesday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) as under:—
To-day (Tuesday) "Theosophy and Service". To-morrow (Wednesday) "Theosophical Society" and message of Mr. Krishnamurti". The lecture are open to the public.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.
KHARAS.—Dossabhai Bejonji Kharas (Principal and Proprietor, Proprietary High School)—son of late Bejonji Pestonji Kharas and father of Jehangir and Homi and son-in-law of late Maneckji Khurshedji Nusserwanji Cama. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (S. T.), from his residence, Calliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

SWADESHI BAZAR, MADHAV BAG.

—:o:—

Yesterday (Monday) there was a fairly good rush of visitors in the Bazar.
THE BAZAR WILL REMAIN OPEN ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS. DAILY OPENING TIME 3-30 TO TO 10 P.M. (S.T.)
Wednesday will be Flag Day in our Bazar, don't fail to come!

PROF. DIVATIA'S LECTURE.
Professor N. B. Divatia will deliver his fourth lecture on Gujarati Literature at the University Convocation Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday). The lecture is open to the public. The subject is—"Certain moulds of versification in ancient Gujarati Poetry.

WOMENS' MEETING AT KHADAK.
In honour of late Pandit Motilal Nehru, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Shri Cutchi Dasha Oswal Wadi, Khadak, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi will preside. Maulana Mohiudin Kasuri, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi and others will speak.

YOUNG MENS' KHOJA ASSOCIATION.
The following gentlemen are elected as office-bearers of the Managing Committee for the current year:—Mr. Mohomedalli Rajaballi, Vice-President; Mr. Mohomedalli V. Patel, Hon. Secretary; and Mr. Esmail V. Sumar, Hon. Treasurer.

YOUNG KHOJA LITERARY SOCIETY

A public lecture will be held to-day under the auspices of the above society, at 163, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, when Mr. M. A. Salim and other will lecture on "the life of Hazrat Ali." Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy will preside.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.
The Mysore Association Dramatic Branch staged the play of "Kalidasa" the life-story of that immortal Indian Poet Kalidasa, in aid of Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Bombay, on Sunday. Dr. Rao, Ex-Dean and Professor of Patholoby, Grant Medical College, who presided, referred to the noble object of staging that drama, which was to help the Nair Hospital which was founded by that philanthrophist Mr. Nair, in memory of his mother.

TO-DAYS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.
A condolence meeting for the sad death of Pandit Motilalji will be held at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday), at Amritwadi, Girgaon Back Road, when Shriyut Nagindas Master will preside. Shriyut K. M. Munshi, Shrimati Lilaben Munshi, Hansaben Mehta, Ramiben Kamdar, Kantaben Khandwala, Shriyut P. R. Lele and others will be present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
We have received from Messrs. D. G. Gore & Co. a purely Indian concern, (31, Mangaldas Road, Bombay) samples of their perfumery preparations of various kinds. They are good in quality and standard.

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LIQUOR CONTRACTOR TURNED PHILANTHROPIST

—:o:—

Late Mr. Fanibunda

(From A Correspondent.)
During the course of the last week the Parsi community has been the poorer for having lost two great philanthropists Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy of Bombay and Mr. Edulji Rustomji Fanibunda of Ahmedabad. Mr. Fanibunda died on Friday night at his residence in Navsara after a protracted illness of about two months. The deceased was a prominent Abkari Contractor and had gathered good fortune in his business. But he was more known for his charities than for anything else. The donations to different institutions and laudable causes during his life time amount at a very rough estimate to over one lakh and seventy-five thousand rupees. The deceased has left behind him a widow, nine children and a large circle of friends to mourn his heavy loss.

STOP PRESS

GANDHIJI AND PEACE TERMS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Peter MacDonald asked for the terms for co-operation with the Government of India offered by Mahatma Gandhi and the Government of India's reply.
Mr. Benn said: "Beyond the press reports of interviews and the speeches of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders I have no information regarding the offer of co-operation on their part. As Mr. MacDonald will be aware, Sir T. Sapru and other delegates to the Round Table Conference are going to discuss the position with Mahatma Gandhi who has expressed his intention of fully considering anything they may say."

LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Mr. Locker-Lampson asked whether "this co-operation" included repudiation of the British debts. He suggested that it was worth while postponing the issue of the loan. Mr. Benn replied that the issue had been made and oversubscribed this morning. Mr. Locker-Lampson said: "British credit is used in the country where there is no law and order."
The discontinuance of the Government of India's appreciations was a subject of questions by Mr. Howard Bury and Earl Winterton. Mr. Benn replied that the reason for it was as given on 2nd February. All information in his possession would naturally be at disposal of the House.—Reuter.

R. T. CONFERENCE WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
In reply to questions in the Commons Mr. Benn said that he hoped it would shortly be possible to announce the Government's plans for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference.
Mr. Peter Freeman asked whether the desirability of having a session of Round Table Conference in India would be considered.
Mr. Benn said that he was unable to anticipate his statement.—Reuter.

NEW CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
The Earl of Bessborough has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.61
To-day's Opening Rate	10.57
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing Rate	10.53
Difference	—3
Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 196	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.64
To-day's Opening Rate	5.58
Difference	—6
To-day's Closing Rate	4.61
Difference	—3

WAR COUNCIL JAILED.

—:o:—

Six Months' Hard Labour Given.

SEPARATE TRIAL URGED FOR BULLETIN EDITOR

The four members of the Bombay "War Council" who had been arrested last Thursday as a sequel to the salt manufacture demonstration on the Azad Maidan were found guilty under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to six months on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The Magistrate held that the "Congress Bulletin" was the official organ of the "War Council."
The adjourned case against the twenty-third "War Council" of Bombay and five other Congressmen, who were arrested on February 5 in connection with the manufacture of illicit salt on the Azad Maidan, was taken up by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.
The accused who are charged under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, are:—Dr. S. K. Vaidya, President of the "War Council" Messrs. N. D. Gandhi and Madhusudan Chaube, secretaries and Mr. Pravinchandra Kapadia, Editor of the "Congress "Bulletin;" Mr. Jamiat Singh, an ex-Captain of the volunteers corps, Messrs. S. V. Kanchan, Jayashanker Bhatt Basavrao and Mahale.

"ADJOURNMENT DESIRABLE"
On the first occasion the accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, who after hearing the opening speech of the police prosecutor, adjourned the case to enable police to procure evidence to prove that the production of the "Congress Bulletin" was one of the operations of the "War Council."
When the case was taken up to-day Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor informed the court that in view of the High Court ruling in a recent case it would be necessary to lead evidence to prove that the "Congress Bulletin" was one of the activities of the "War Council" and that it would take some time to do so. Moreover, the case had in the first instance been taken up by another magistrate and he therefore thought an adjournment would be dessirable.

OBJECTED TO REMAND
Dr. Vaidya, addressing the court said if the prosecution was ready with the case he and the other members of the 'War Council" would readily admit that they were still members of the "War Council." He did not want to help the court in any way but if the interest of truth he was bound to say that. He strongly protested against a further remand of the accused as they had already been once remanded.
Magistrate:—Are you going to plead guilty?
Dr. Vaidya:—I am not going to plead guilty, but I am making a statement.
Mr. Spencer:—Dr. Vaidya is speaking about himself, but there are other accused and in their case it will be necessary to prove certain facts which will take some time.
Magistrate:—Have you evidence available to-day?
Mr. Spencer—Yes.
Dr. Vaidya:—I think it will be in the interest of justice that the case against the "War Council" is separated from that against the other accused. If the case is tried together is likely that the interest of the other accused might be prejudiced.
Mr. Spencer:—It does not lie in the mouth of the accused to say whether the case of the other accused will be prejudiced. The person who think his will be prejudiced should apply for separating the case.
Magistrate:—I cannot express any opinion until I have heard the evidence. After hearing evidence I think that the case of the other accused is likely to be prejudiced then I shall separate the case.

PREJUDICIAL
The magistrate inquired of Mr. Spencer whether in his opinion the case against the other accused would be prejudiced, by a joint trial.
Mr. Spencer said that he did not think so as the case against them was the same though there might be difference as regards punishment. He pointed out that while the members of the "War Council" were charged under Clauses 1 and 2 of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the other accused were charged under Clause I only.
The magistrate thought that there was a possibility of the case against the other accused being prejudiced by a joint trial and directed that the case against the "War Council" be proceeded with separately.

"ILLICIT SALT"
Mr. Spencer, opening the case for the prosecution, said that in the "Congress Bulletin" of February 4, a paragraph appeared to the effect that the members of the "War Council" would make salt at the Azad Maidan on February 5. In accordance with this announcement all the four accused presented themselves at the Maidan at about 8-30 a.m. and held a meeting. Illicit salt was manufaotured in the presence of a large crowd and as soon as the demonstration was over the police rushed in and placed all the accused under arrest' Prior to this Dr. Vaidya had issued certain notices and handbills in his capacity as president of the "War Council" which were distributed in the city.

ADVICE TO COMMISSIONER
He had also published a printed handbill, giving directions to the Police Commissioner as to how he should deal with the demonstrations and processions on Independence Day, January 26. In that handbill he asked the Commissioner to issue definite instructions to his subordinates not to create any disturbance and not to harass or provoke the public. These handbills were reproduced in the "Congress Bulletin" of January 26, which also gave the programme of the Independence Day celebrations.
The magistrate: asked how the prosecution was going to prove the "Congress Bulletin" produced in court was the work of the "War Council".
Mr. Spencer said that it was not necessary. The programme was announced and carried out.
The magistrate remarked that they were referring to a document which if at all it was to be admitted, should be proved.

THE POLICE PROSECUTOR
Proceeding, narrated in detail the activities of the "War Council" since the inception of the Civil disobedience movement in Bombay. First, there was salt-law breaking; next there was picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops; then there was the ban on the non-Swadeshi nills boycott of colleges and schools boycott of Government officials and even of the Legislature and the High Court. In short, the B P. C. C. boycotted "everything British."

In order to advertise their activities and plans it was necessary to have an organ of their own and the "Congress Bulletin" was started for that purpose.
The first issue of this appeared on April 21. Prior to that the B. P. C. C. had already announced that reliable information would be given to the public through an organ of their own.
At this stage Mr. Spencer said that if the accused of the "Congress Bulletin" was one of the activities of the "War Council" that would save much time of the court. Otherwise he would have to place materials which would prove that fact.
The Magistrate—You must have all the facts to prove the guilt or otherwie of the accused.
Mr. Spencer:—If they admit to certain facts strict proof of those facts is not necessary.
Dr. Vaidya said that if it was only a question of shortening the proceedings he and his colleagues would readily admit that they were members of the "War Council."

VALUE OF ADMISSION
The Magistrate said that it was a question regarding the "Congress Bulletin." He wanted to know how the admision of the accused in the present case would re-act on future cases.
Mr. Spencer said that it would not influence other cases for each case stood by itself. Dr. Vaidya said that they were prepared to admit everything they had done since they assumed charge of office till they were arrested. He could not say anything further regarding the "Congress Bulletin."
Mr. Spencer then said that they would have to go on with the evidence and, resuming his narrative said that the decision to issue a "Congress Bulletin" was arrived at by the B. P. C. C. and the same was communicated to the press by Mr. N. G. Desai.
The Magistrate asked whether Mr. N. G. Desai was at any time a Secretary of the B. P. C. C.
Mr. Spencer:—He was and he has paid the penalty for it.
The Police Prosecutor continuing, said that on April 22 Jayant Dalal declared himself editor of the "Congress Bulletin" before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. A few days afterwards, after the issue of the Press Ordinance, the "Bulletin" appeared in syclostyle form in defiance of the Ordinance.
FILE OF DOCUMENTS SEIZED
The activities of the B. P. C. C., Mr. Spencer said, were multifarious, and some of its members were in charge of a Publicity Department. The police in their raids of the rooms of the Congress leaders on December 25, seized a huge file of documents which would throw light on the fact that the "Congress Bulletin" was the official organ of the "War Council." Manuscript copies of some articles, which have appealed in the "Congress Bulletin" were seized from the rooms of Mr. Menon who was in charge of the "Congress Bulletin." Concluding Mr. Spencer pointed out that the prosecution was going to lead evidence showing that the "Congress Bulletin" was the official organ of the "War Council."
Inspector Desai, of the C. I. D. was then examined for the prosecution.
The four members of the "War Council" were found guilty under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to six months' on the second charge, the sentences concurrently.
The magistrate held that the "Congress Bulletin" was the official organ of the "War Council."

BORSAD DAY AT BORIVLI

—:o:—

Ladies Mourn Motilalji

To protest against the inhuman lathi charge on the procession of ladies at Borsad, a public meeting of ladies met at Borivli under the presidentship of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi on Sunday the 8th inst., when the condolence resolution was moved by Kumari Laxmiben jerajani as follows:
"The public meeting of ladies at Borivli expresses its profound sense of sorrow at the demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru and puts on record its appreciation of his inspiring patriotism his deep love for the masses, his courage and intellectual powers, and his large sacrifices for the country, and prays to God to give strength to his family to endure this loss."
Supporting the resolution Swami Anand described how Panditji abandoned his high style of living and accepted the life of poverty at the call of the country. The resolution was passed, all standing.
The following resolution was moved by Shrimati Maniben of Vile Parle and was supported by Shrimati Surajben:—
"The public meeting of ladies held at Borivli condemns the inhuman lathi charge on the peaceful procession of ladies at Borsad and congratulates Shrimati Gangaben, the one time President of Borivli Congress Committee, and the enthusiastic Kumari of Borivli, Ben Laxmi Jerajani on the brave stand they made at the time"
Shrimati Jamnaben speaking on the resolution appealed to the ladies to adopt Khadi. Shrimati Perinben appealed to the ladies to join picketing of foreign cloth shops. Some Germans on knowing that Mrs. Gandhi was there, desired to shake hands with her. Their request was granted and they expressed their joy to be able to see Mrs. Gandhi.

NEW YORK INDIAN'S GRIEF

—:o:—

Resolutions Re Mahomed Ali

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.
The following is copy of the resolution adopted at a public meeting at Ceylon India Inn, New York, on January 11th Chairman, Syed Hossain:—"This public meeting of Indians resident in New York, and American and European sympathisers, places on record its sense of the irreparable loss sustained by India and the cause of national freedom throughout the Orient by the untimely death of Maulana Mohammed Ali; and tenders its heartfelt condolences to the members of his bereaved family." Proposed by Swami Bodhananda, seconded by Mr. Gobind Behari Lal, supported by Mr. Harold Coryell, Dr. Felix Valyi and Gopal Singh Khalsa.

"PARSI TENANT OWNERSHIP COLONY."

—:o:—

Under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Asavale, M. L. C., Municipal Councillor, Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "How to promote Pioneer Parsi Housing Colony" at Sion, Matunga and at Mahim, on "Tenant ownership and Rent Redemption system." The meeting is specially meant for middle class Parsi Tenants of Bombay and will be held in Corporation Hall, to-day (Tuesday), 6 p.m.

PREMIER'S PROPOSALS ARE "INSULT TO INDIA"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)
Chagla observed that Panditji's death was a terrible blow to India and a National calamity. In him Mahatma Gandhi had lost his right hand.

NOT ANTI-MUSLIM
Referring to the Nehru Report Mr. Chagla observed that it was a grossest libel to say that Panditji was in any way anti-Muslim. In fact he had done the fullest justice to all the minorities and surely a time would come when that fact would be recognised. One thing about Motilalji was that he had no communal bias because his religion was Nationalism—the greatest of all religions and he was an Indian first, second and last.
Continuing Mr. Chagla said that it was a sad reflection on the Government that one of India's most brilliant men like Panditji was forced to seek prison life and it wrecked his health.

LESSON OF HIS LIFE.
Concluding he observed that the lesson of Panditji's life was that they should all act as Indians and work for the emancipation of their Motherland.

HOW HE WAS CHANGED
Mr. Nagindas Master in seconding the resolution recalled how Pandit Motilal was disillusioned by the Legislatures and ultimately took to the non-co-operation movement started by Gandhiji.
Mr. I. J. Samson supporting the resolution said that Motilalji's death was not only a loss to India but a loss to the world. He appepaled to the audience to follow in his footsteps and to carry on the fight for Swaraj, which, he said, was now in sight.
Mrs. Tehmina Joshi observed that the great lesson of Pandit Motilalji's life was "Sacrifice your all for your Motherland."

AN INSPIRATION
Mr. J. S. Malelu joined in the tributes on behalf of the Christian community. He said that though Panditji was dead his spirit still lived and it would ever be a source of inspiration to his countrymen. He wanted that Indians should carry on their fight for complete independence till final victory was won.
Mr. I. S. Ezekeil observed that a serious responsibility had fallen on the leaders who were now engaged in negotiations at Allahabad.
Miss Nariman said that few great men were so fortunate as to leave behind them a worthy son. Panditji was one of those fortunate few and the country hoped that the work left unfinished by Motilalji would be completed by Jawaharlal.

LEFT HIS SON FREE!
Mr. Mascarahnas said that Panditji had left a legacy of service and determination to the Nation. He felt that in Panditji's death there was a compensation, that death saved him from the installation of guilded slavery, that Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru had brought with them. It had further left his son free to give an unrestricted lead to the revolutionary rank and file of the Congress.
Dastur Bode and Mr. Pastonji also joined in the tributes.

GREATEST BETRAYAL OF CONGRESS!
It would be the greatest betrayal of the Congress and the country if any heed were paid to the place of Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar," observed Mr. B. G. Horniman in his concluding remarks.
Mr. Horniman said that Mahatma Gandhi wanted a "change of heart". The speaker did not think that any "change of heart" or even a "change of policy" was possible so long as the bureaucrats were free to do what they liked. It was true that recently a mere "change of mentality" was there, but it was due to the fear that unless something was done Great Britain would stand to lose the interests that she had in India.

INSULT TO INDIA.
Proceeding Mr. Horniman observed that Pandit Motilal's life was one long series of sacrifices and striving to bring about that change of policy and if the leaders were to accept the shadowy proposals of the Premier it would be an insult to the Congress and to India.
As a practical instance of there being no change in the Government policy and the bureaucrats were still ruling supreme, Mr. Horniman referred to the Press Note issued by the Director of Information the same afternoon regarding the Borsad incident.

LICENSE TO POLICE.
Mr. Horniman strongly critized that Note and reading extracts from it pointed out that it meant giving a license to Police to abuse Indian women. It further meant that when indecent language was used in the presence of Indian women, it did not shock their ears. Mr. Horniman added that all those who were responsible for issuing that note, including Sir Frederic Sykes, had forfeited all title not only to gentlemanliness, but even to humanity. He exhorted the audience to get rid of the terrible burden of foreign domination.
The resolution was passed, the audience standing in silence.

INDIAN PUBLIC LIFE IS POORER BY HIS LOSS

—:o:—

STANLEY REED'S TRIBUTE.

"My opportunities of meeting the late Pundit Motilal Nehru were unfortunately few. Therefore I cannot speak from intimate personal experience. But I was able to study and appreciate the great parliamentary skill he exercised in the Legislative Assembly, and the sense of humour which illumined his life. The complete sacrifice with which he put aside his great interests in order to devote his time to national service was an inspiration to us all. Indian public life is infinitely the poorer by the loss, especially at this juncture, of such a ripe and devoted publicist."
—STANLEY REED.

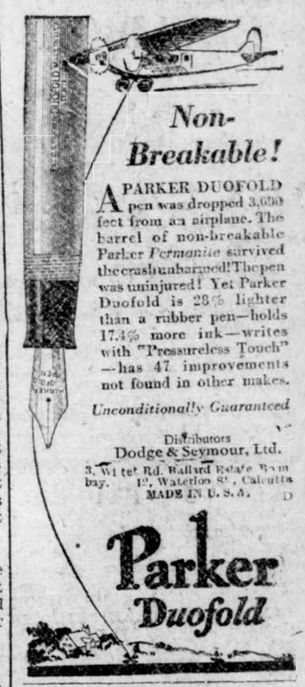
MORE POLICE TO DEAL WITH C. DISOBEDIENCE

(Continued from page 1.)
ments in New Delhi, and a supplementary grant of Rs. 50,000 for the special officer and a temporary staff required in connection with the revolutionary activities in Delhi.

COST OF C. DISOBEDIENCE.
It was explained that the Government of India were satisfied that the expenditure incurred or about to be incurred was unavoidable and was necessitated by the intensification of the campaign of Civil Disobedience movement and activities of terrorists in Delhi. The Committee next considered the provision of funds to meet an excess of expenditure on services' postage and telegram charges arising out of the political situation in the country. It was stated that the provision in the current budget was Rs. 27,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,186 had already been incurred and it was anticipated that there would be further expenditure of Rs. 40,000 before the financial year was out, making a total of Rs. 1,84,186.

WEEKLY APPRECIATION.
The excess expenditure was due to the political situation and the generally disturbed state of the country, which had been a feature of it. The ordinary use of telegrams for correspondence between the Government of India and the local Governments and the Secretary of State for India had naturally increased considerably and the bill otherwise had been allowed by two specific items namely the despatch of weekly telegraphic reports on internal situation to the Secretary of State and the despatch to the District officers and the selected Commanding Officers during the period from 23rd June to 23rd October of a daily telegram giving precise news available to the Government of India in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Committee agreed.

MORE POLICE FOR FRONTIER.
The Committee next sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,000 for an appointment of a Committee to enquire whether the existing strength of police in the North-West Frontier Province needs revision.
They also approved of a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,957 for an entertainment during the last Simla season of armed police guards for the protection of certain high officials and office buildings in Simla.—A. P. Special.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5

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931.

TWO DOCUMENTS.

—:o:—

There arrived in the office of the "Chronicle" two documents yesterday afternoon. Their worth will be judged by the public according to the antecedents of those that have penned them. The one, Secretariat Composition Number, Two, on the Borsad assault is a lengthy essay issued for the exoneration of the police. It is conceived in the manner familiar to the public during this Lathi age of Irwin Rule. The principle was enunciated at the beginning of this age that the police were in no way to blame and the Secretariat document re-emphasizes the principle. Let us reconstruct the scene on the basis of the plentiful detail supplied by Secretariat Composition Number Two. The crowd was "rowdy". There was the "prescene of a number of men with lethal weapons" and in these circumstances those angels, the police at Borsad who had to deal with this "crowd" of Borsad. Amazons, in their cherubic innocence suffered a lapse of good taste. They did abuse the women. But there was this extenuating circumstance. We are informed that "the majority of the armed police in Borsad are not Gujeratis, but the language of abuse is commonly understood and if the men, being heaped with insults, used similar language in reply their conduct, if regrettable, was only natural." These angels then in their dire struggle with the Amazons did not only behave "naturally" but they proceeded to vindicate the might of Law and Order by gentle lathi blows. Then caused a 'melee' and in the 'melee' some of the 'women "were trodden on" but we are informed through the Secretarial Composition that there is no evidence that any of them were "deliberately kicked."

If this amazing justification of the conduct of the police exacerbates public feeling further, the Government of Bombay have to thank themselves for it. Their justification of that conduct and the account their communique gives of the police behaviour is in absolute and glaring contrast with the second document, we referred to, that from Mr. A. V. Thakkar. He describes how there was no "crowd" of men at all, how the police even assaulted a dozen of women "who were reading in a public library" and how "injured women were, as a matter of fact, mercilessly driven away from Borsad hospital". Mr. Thakkar is a public worker, known for his saintly character and his anxiety to seek the truth. If the Government of Bombay are so confident that their subordinates at Borsad handled the situation on January 21 with tact, interspersed with "regrettable" abuse and a use of force which avoided the calamity of rifle fire why do they shirk a public inquiry into the whole affair? Ladies of high standing in Indian society have visited Borsad and published their impressions. Those impressions are radically at variance with both the Secretariat essays, the former one which made light of the whole affair, and the latter of yesterday's date which exonerates the police. They must yield to the insistent public demand for an inquiry through a Committee in which the public have confidence, otherwise the public will draw their own conclusions about the whole affair, conclusions which will not be favourable to Government.

THE YEAR 1930.

—:o:—

Under the caption of "An Amazing Year" the "Times of India" recently inveighed at great length against the Civil Disobedience movement and the Indian boycott in reviewing "The annual market review for 1930" issued by an Indian firm of Stock and Finance Brokers. As our contemporary puts it: "The review provides plenty of ammunition for those who are trying to persuade the Congress leaders to call off this ruinous Civil Disobedience campaign." "In her own interests India's slogan should be 'Support Indian industries and buy Indian goods'." This is exactly what the Congress has done with reference to all foreign cloth. The full effect of the boycott will yet be felt by foreign manufacturers of cotton in 1931. The figures published by the Mill Owners' Association of Bombay last month as well as other figures that we have published from time to time, and especially those in our issues of the 7th and 8th January of this year would show that the import of foreign cloth has been substantially reduced both from England and Japan during the closing months of the year since July last. But even then this firm of Finance Brokers are quoted to have stated that the cotton industry "excepting in a few centres remained depressed despite vigorous propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth and particularly of all British goods." We have already pointed out how the Mills have been working full time all over the country as borne out by the figures of production published by the Mill Owners' Association themselves. The imports of cotton piece-goods during November 1930, for example, show the figure of 36 million yards against 152 million yards in the same month of 1929. But the review says: "It never pays to subordinate trade to political sentiment because they stand on entirely different planes." It may not pay immediately but why do the politicians of Britain and the journals that support them feel so anxious to have financial safeguards in the interests of foreign bankers to whom Indian brokers have merely to be subservient for a mess of potage in the form of brokerage?

It is alleged that political disturbances and talk about the repudiation of public debts "caused an unprecedented flight of the Rupee". The flight of the Rupee abroad has been going on for years but it is not due merely to the Congress activities in this country. The educated section of the Princes and Zamindars are quite aware of the growth of Democratic Socialism in different countries. They also know the uncertainty of their financial and political status under a foreign bureaucracy even under the plausible shadow of a "safeguarded dominion status." They will naturally invest their secret hoards in France, America or elsewhere.

"The balance of Trade for 1930 is Rs. 45½ crores as compared with the pre-War average of 22 crores when the value of Rupee was 16d. Allowing for the difference in the index number of prices of about 16 per cent., the visible balance this year is almost double that for 1913." While America and France are grabbing gold and bank rates are low in England and America, the bank rate in India is 7 per cent. And notwithstanding the large visible balance our "trustees" have latterly warned India of the danger of the boycott of her goods by foreign countries if she boycotted foreign goods. But any stick is good enough to beat the recalcitrant Congress and it is convenient in some quarters to ascribe all the evils to the sinful Congress leaders who are fighting the battle against foreign control of finance to the ultimate good of the Indian finance brokers themselves. A short-sighted broker can never have, however, the longer vision of a politician and will always think of separting economics from politics. The benighted Knight-errants of British co-operation can never understand the ways of imperialist capitalism.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

—:o:—

In these columns, we have frequently laid stress on the absolute importance of recognising India's right to formulate her own economic policy, unhampered by any considerations which are foreign to India's best interests, a policy which should be directed at uplifting India out of the present state of extreme poverty by a programme of intensive industrial development; and that she should have powers to carry out effectively such a policy. But the question of financial responsibility is scarcely, if at all, less important. In the modern economic era, financial policy and industrial development are so inseparably connected that it is impossible to hope to achieve progress as regards industrial development without having full control over the financial policy. In the first place, it is a truism to say that the economic life of the nation is affected to a very great extent by the currency system with which is closely connected the problem of the organisation of the banking institutions of the country. Secondly, the State, by co-ordinating its expenditure policy to the economic needs of the nation by restricting expenditure in certain directions and expanding it in others, can facilitate the rapid industrial growth of the country. Finally, the methods of raising public revenues and the distribution of the burden of taxation have a great bearing on the economic well-being of the people. It is, therefore, absolutely clear that India's economic development cannot be achieved unless we have also complete freedom in the matters stated above.

The attitude of the British Government regarding this question, however, is vague and uncertain. In his concluding speech Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has stated, "As regards Finance, the transfer of financial responsibility must necessarily be subject to such conditions as will insure the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State, and the maintenance, unimpaired, of the financial stability and credit of India." The maintenance of financial stability and credit of India is of much more vital concern to Indians themselves than to the Britishers; and one finds it difficult to reconcile the desire to grant responsibility with the demand for the imposition of safeguards. The introduction of gold currency and standard and the establishment of the National Reserve Bank will stabilise the currency and the credit system of the country much more than what the British have done till now. As a matter of fact, it is the Indians themselves who have been demanding safeguards all this time against the currency manipulations and interference with the Exchange ratio at the hands of the present bureaucratic government. The Indian demand has throughout been that our currency system shouuld be placed on sound economic lines; and the accomplishment of this objective cannot be delayed much longer without serious obstacles to the economic development of the country. The British demand for safeguards against the currency and exchange credit system is selfish, and simply adds insult to injury. The tests of real financial responsibility and fiscal autonomy are as follows: (1) freedom to reorganise the currency system on sound economic lines; (2) the responsibility to impose taxation and to determine the manner and the method of raising revenues should rest solely with the Indian Legislature as in other Dominions, and there should be no power vested with the head of the Executive to impose taxation for any purpose whatsoever by means of certification; (3) freedom to protect Indian industries whenever necessary by means of protective tariffs and internal discriminative Excise duties against any other country; (4) and finally full power to determine the ways in which State expenditure should be incurred. The last point covers the question of control over the military expenditure. The salaries and the pensions of the members of the Covenanted Services will be ordinarily a charge on the revenues in the shape of a consolidated fund. But as regards other items of expenditure the Indian Legislature must have the fullest control of sanctioning or withholding the same. Unless the grant of responsible government is accompanied by these powers connoting real financial responsibility, it will not be at all acceptable to the India nation. The present struggle is not merely to get sham constitutions and "reforms." Its sole purpose is to attain freedom both politically, and economically, without which India cannot attain her true development in the spiritual, moral or economic plane.

"SMALL SERVICE"

—:o:—

With moistened eye you come to me
Back from your school, my dear,
And whisper, oh, so dolefully,
The News into my ear.

And add with sweet simplicity:
"So I must spin to-day."
And sit to spin so reverently
As if it were to pray.

Untiring zeal your heart doth fill,
Your fingers deftly move;
Oh, Motilalji's spirit will
Accept your gift of love.

It is when children such as you
Work thus, that teaches how
Great Motilalji's words were true,
"Swaraj is India's 'now'!"

—SEVIKA.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers are glad that you have raised your protest against the Government Communique removing disqualifications imposed only a month ago on Sir Vasantrao Dhabholkar and others on the recommendation of the Commissioners, for corrupt election practices. Viewed from a moral standpoint, this corrupt practice is an offence against purity of elections and should not be lightly condoned. It involves moral breach for which criminal action is the adequate remedy as a deterrent.

For this reason I applied to Government to take criminal action against these persons in the interests of justice and election purity. But Government asked me to make an election petition. I was not interested in that course and it was taken up by another public spirited citizen. After Government announced their decision of disqualifying these persons, I renewed my application, but Government replied to me stating that the action taken was "adequate". But within a week of their reply to me, Government have nullified their "adequate action" by removing the disqualification for reasons best known to them.

This is a public scandal and an insult to the Commissioners and the Council whose dignity is in danger if offence of corrupt practice is thus lightly punished. This is a question of principle and not of personality. Our Government stands for Law and Order and moves its whole machinery to the extreme limit against Civil Disobediencewallas for technical breaches of Law. Are they then justified in making a farce of Law when the offenders happen to be people for whom officialdom evidently has a soft corner and even though these persons offend against purity of elections? This action is enough to condemn Bureaucracy and their administration and to demand a change of Government.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Bombay, February 9.

AN OPEN LETTER TO H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

PLEA FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, Editor, "Nava Gujerat," Baroda.)

Your Highness,

As Your Highness is returning from Europe to your own country after an interval of nearly ten months, you will find that it is not the same India that you left, but an India that has grown almost to its full stature by passing through the ordeal of the 'lathi' and the rifle, the jail and the gallows without being cowed down by brute force and every kind of repression and sustained by unflinching faith in God, and the justice of its cause. The citizens of the Baroda State have not escaped from the effects of the surging tide of Indian nationalism, and have sent non-violent warriors in hundreds to take part in the manly struggle and sheltered the refugees from Borsad and Bardoli, Jambusar, Jalalpur and Olpad to the best of their abilities. They have carried on a campaign against the drink evil and mostly succeeded in sealing foreign cloth with the dealers. They have borne 'lathi' charges by the undisciplined and lawless Baroda police, while your high officers, like the Suba and Police Naib Suba, have denied having given any orders to charge. Of course, they have protested against these unauthorised 'lathi' charges and called upon your Government to punish the delinquents without any tangible result. Your people have a child-like faith in Your Highness' personal benevolence and expect that you will make a clean sweep of the rotten elements in your Police Department from top to bottom and show that you love your people better than the police whom you have engaged to protect them.

A PATRIOTIC PRINCE.

Your people heartily welcome you to Baroda as a real Indian Prince burning with patriotic fervour, who is ready even to give up his own high dignity and honours as a ruling prince if the good of India demands it, and who advised his brother Princes to follow the example of the smaller German Princes who sacrificed everything for the unity and good of their fatherland. Your utterance reminds us of the Japanese feudal lords who gave up their particularisms and made Japan one and indivisible. The eyes of all Indian India are now turned to you to lead our Princes with your sage advice. You are the Grand Old Man among our Princes, and the responsibility lies heavily upon you to see that the future All-India Federation is not broken asunder by the union of the British Indian democracy with Indian autocracies, as predicted by Lord Sydenham and Co. It is for you to set the example by establishing a fully elected Legislature in Baroda, with full powers, similar to the provincial constitutions envisaged by the Federal Provincial Sub-Committee, of the Round Table Conference.

THE PRESENT COUNCIL.

Your present Advisory Council was established nearly a quarter of a century ago with an official majority including nominated non-official members and only ten members recommended by the local boards and nominated by your Government. They are not allowed to discuss Taxation, Army, Household Department, nor is the budget presented to it for debate. Its powers are merely advisory and its recommendations are not binding upon your officers, and it has now become the laughing stock of British India as a sham council. But as your people have had the benefit of compulsory education for a quarter of a century with a training in Local Self-Government in your 'Gam Panchayats', Local Boards, District Boards, and Municipalities you must have been convinced of their better fitness for responsible government than the people of British Gujarat who have not had the benefit of compulsory education for so long a period and whose experience of local self-government cannot be as much as that of your own people. If Your Highness will only set the example, other Indian Princes will follow in your foot-steps and acclaim you as their natural leader. The Gujarat and Kathiawar States will be ready to federate with self-governing Baroda and agree to a common administration by an absolutely above-board public service recruited by open competitive examination from the peoples of the sub-federating units with Your Highness as the appex.

A GLORIOUS FUTURE.

The peoples of these States will be glad to be represented in the Sub-Federal Lower House, and the Princes will be glad to enter a higher destiny in the Upper House like the German Princes who accepted the Prussian King as their Emperor. This glorious future is within your grasp, only if Your Highness returns to your youthful days and boldly inaugurates a period of Parliamentary Government in your own State. The Baroda public expects that a Prince who is ready to sacrifice everything for India will be much more ready to give the boon of Parliamentary government with ministerial responsibility to his own people and initiate the august example of His Majesty our Beloved King-Emperor George V, as a fully constitutional monarch. The Indian Princes made it a condition precedent that they will federate only if British India becomes self-governing. Our Gujarat and Kathiawar Princes can, with equal justice, say that they

(Continued on page 8.)

RATIO REVISION ESSENTIAL.

NATIONAL VIEW ANALYSED.

(BY S. H. BATLIWALA.)

II

We are now attempting to view the exchange problem with nationalist glasses. The rupee is the monetary standard of a hopelessly bankrupt peasantry which accounts for 75 per cent. of India's population. A high exchange, therefore, conflicts with the internal economics of India. It is only on paper that there does accrue to the country the benefits of lower cost of living and of cheaper prices of commodities. The words: "lower cost of living" are a cruel mockery of the masses whose income is not much better than Rs. 50 a year. There is no living but starvation. There is no income but a beggar's dole of 2 1/2 annas a day. There is an empty larder on a daily one anna bill of fare. There is semi-nudity on a monthly purchasing capacity of one yard of clothing. There is the incubus of ancestral and personal debt on which the sowcar claims a fabulous rate of interest or the lion's share of the produce. At a higher exchange and consequential lower realisation of rupees for his output the crushing burden of debt and land tax become increasingly intolerable, and the meagre surplus from which bare necessities are inadequately provided tends to vanish.

THE PARADOX

No doubt, the goods are there. No doubt, they are more attractively priced. But the ryot's slender means have vanished. Stocks accumulate. The normal order of the importer catering for the classes and the home producer for the masses is submerged under a flood of supplies. A restricted clientele has both fields to itself. Prices landslide. The markets for both imported and locally made goods, instead of being complementary, become ruinously competitive. Both sections suffer and are obliged to curtail the volume of their activities. Poverty-stricken India offers a paradox to the well proven theory of a higher exchange ratio benefitting a country through lower commodity values.

The Indian figures speak for themselves. With the raising of every penny in the exchange the annual income of 24 crore agriculturists decreases by about 6 per cent or Rs. 3 per head or Rs. 75 crores in toto. By the raising of the ratio from 1sh. 4d. to 1sh. 6d. the total income has suffered to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. If the average British income of about Rs. 1000 per head a year decreases under a corresponding higher ratio of that country, there are still Rs. 875 left to compensate the earner through a lower household budget. In the case of the Indian, the lower budget is there. But there is no cash in the domestic exchequer due to the disappearance of Rs. 6 out of an income of Rs. 50 earmarked against debt and tax services and a scanty breakfast table. With the 150 crore rupees that have vanished the ryot could have bought a substantial percentage

(Continued on page 8.)

The first article appeared on the 9th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lord Lloyd's Plea.

The Die-hards of England have done some service to India. However nauseating their fulminations they have served to expose the hollowness of official British pretensions towards this country. Lord Lloyd, whose Back Bay adventure resulted in this Presidency being saddled with a huge financial burden is, as is well known also a Die-hard of the Churchill Party. He has recently given vent to his feelings over the R. T. C. decisions in the columns of the "Morning Post." And he has spoken the truth: "If such safeguards can be devised and be effective, then the responsibility given to Indians would, accordingly become a sham....." His, of course, is a plea, however questionable its ethics may be, for naked British domination over India for the sake of "British commercial and strategic interests." But this country should welcome his repudiation of British pledges. It may be utterly dishonest, but it has the merit of being plain dishonesty and preferable to the sanctimonious humbug disguised as "Safeguards."

A True Service.

Mr. Locker-Lampson is another shining light of Churchillian Die-hardism. Formerly he had only one object, the 'saving' of Russia from the Bolsheviks. Now he has added India also to his unique responsibility. He too, is gravely concerned about conditions in India and the danger of freedom, that is threatening this unfortunate country. But the manner in which he proposes to ward off the danger, the postponement, that is, of the issue of the latest Indian Loan, will evoke a grateful response from Indians. This is a valuable and direct service that he will be rendering to the poverty-stricken 'natives' of "Our Eastern Empire." If Mr. Locker-Lampson succeeded in his attempts his subjects of the "Eastern Empire" would be deeply grateful to him. They simply cannot afford the luxury of indulging the humours of Sir George Schuster. This gentleman loses nothing. And his country gains. But India will be crushed under the burden!

Sjt. Shafi Repudiated.

Like his fellow-"Delegates" Sjt. Mahomed Shafi is also deeply satisfied with the achievements of the Round Table Conference. But we regret to find that he had counted without his hosts. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference has passed a resolution "expressing inability to accord approval to the Premier's Declaration until specific proposals concerning 'Safeguards' and 'Reservations' are framed." This declaration—we are sorry for Sjt. Shafi—is clear enough. But the Muslim Conference would not be what it is, if it had stopped at that. It wandered into details rather vaguely.

"Beware Of My Thunder."

It objects to the "Federal Structure evolved at the Round Table Conference," because it is "at variance" with the Federal Government demanded by its Delhi Resolution. How it is "at variance," the Committee does not say—perhaps it dare not. There is then a vague reference to an "equitable settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question." But it is significant that "separate representation" has been singled out for extra-emphasis. And the Premier, for whom we hold no brief, is criticised for treating it in an appropriate manner. But the sting is in the tail. The Muslims are urged "to resort to such action as is deemed necessary for pressing their just demand." Britain and India, both must tremble at the terrible implication of "such action"—and specially such action "as is deemed necessary." May God save the world from the impending cataclysm. Amen.

"Fully Fledged" Dominion!

Apropos of the attitude of "European" Delegates to the R. T. C., an Anglo-Indian contemporary has all but abandoned itself to a passionate dance in their praise. If they had not supported the "grant of responsibility at the Centre," "they would have made the European appear a second class minority intent only upon the preservation of their own privileges, not a community of brave-hearted men and women confident that to them has fallen the exalted task of co-operating with a new India that has become a fully fledged member of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Who heard "fully fledged"? And who said "safeguards"?

Government Exonerate Police.

—:o:—

BORSAD INCIDENTS THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES.

Director Of Information Unearths "Plot" Against Police.

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A Press Note about the incidents at Borsad on the 21st January, when a procession composed chiefly of women was dispersed, was published on the 3rd instant. It was compiled from the materials then available but the enquiries were not complete, and the following more detailed note is now published.

HISTORICAL JUSTIFICATION

In the first place it seems desirable to explain why it was thought necessary to interfere with this particular procession. The people of Borsad town and of the Taluka of the same name have for generations been notorious for turbulence. Violent crime has been rife, murders, dacoities and riots, sometimes directed against Government, sometimes springing from Hindu-Moslem or Patidar-Dharala feuds. This tract has therefore been selected by the followers of civil disobedience as one likely to be specially useful for their purposes, and has been made the headquarters in the Kaira District of the campaign for the boycott of Government servants and for the non-payment of taxes. Among such inflammable material it is impossible to foresee how excitement may spread or to what excesses it may lead, and the authorities for several months past have followed the policy of not allowing any demonstrations and of stopping and if necessary dispersing those attempting to take part in them. This fact was well-known to the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding country.

It was regarded as out of the question to relax this policy in favour of the demonstrations which ended in the incidents under discussion. Their professed object was to protest against the ill-treatment of women by the police on two occasions, the one, according to their allegations, being an assault on a girl of 19 named Bai Lilavati, and the other an assault on a pregnant woman named Bai Divali.

NO ILL-TREATMENT, BUT MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The first of these allegations is wholly false and has already been made the subject of a magisterial enquiry, the result of which has appeared in the newspapers, including those of Congress sympathies such as the "Bombay Chronicle." The facts are briefly that Bai Lilavati is subject to hysterical fits. About Christmas time she had a fit in Borsad Railway Station; she had another on the 10th January when she was distributing clothes to the poor, and was bitten by a dog while lying senseless. On the 15th January, while she was being questioned by the police after her arrest for a speech against the payment of land revenue she once more fell down in a fit sustaining injuries to her neck. In the course of her trial a few days later, she complained to the Magistrate that she had been ill-treated by the police, and he made enquiries and found the complaint to be groundless, her injuries having been due, as above stated, to her fit. Far from treating her brutally, the authorities have been careful to see that she should receive the medical treatment which she requires.

THEY DO NOT KNOW.

Of the second case, in which Bai Divali is said to have been kicked in the course of measures for the recovery of land revenue from her, nothing was known to the authorities. They had not heard of it, and up to now no complaint has been made either to the Magistrates or to the police. There is no reason to believe the story to be true.

In these circumstances the authorities were justified in believing that the promoters of the demonstrations were not acting in good faith. A number of women from the Ashram of Ahmedabad had been in the neighbourhood, with their camp in Baroda territory a mile or two away for several weeks, endeavouring to stir up agitation against Government, and it was obvious that they had seized upon these stories, one of which to their knowledge had already been disproved, and the other of which was at best an unconfirmed rumour, as a pretext for trouble. In addition it had been bruited about for a day or two before January 21st that the male population was arming itself for a concerted attack on the police and on the day in question there was an unusual gathering of men armed with bill-hooks, lathis and knives in the town.

NO NEED FOR BAN.

The next point on which adverse comment has been made is that no prohibitory notice banning the processions had been issued. There was however no need for any such order, since as has been stated, it was well known to the people of Borsad that for months past no such procession had been allowed. Further, of the several processions mainly composed of women which had started from different points in the town more or less simultaneously on January 21st, two had been held up by the police and induced to disperse quietly some time before the clash with the large procession occurred. In a small town like Borsad, news spreads quickly, and there is no doubt that this was known to the leaders of the main procession, indeed it is ipractically certain that some of those who had left the other processions had joined it.

Their own words also prove that the women who led the procession knew that the police would stop it. It is worth while to repeat here the words of one of the women which were quoted in the earlier press note. She stated that the Secretary of the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee explained to them "in unmistakeable terms the seriousness of the situation and called upon us to face it. Fully knowing the consequences we asked those who are wavering and hesitating to receive the lathi blows to stay out."

The course of events has already been described at some length in the earlier press note, but the following details may be added. The procession included some of the Ashram volunteers already mentioned and a fair number of women of the superior classes, but the majority belonged to the smaller agriculturists, the agricultural labourers and the lower classes. In each of these processions there were some men those who were following, if not actually in the large procession being very numerous, and many of them armed. On the other hand the total number of police in Borsad was 75, of whom only 30, including officers and N. C. O.'s were at the scene of the disturbance, the others being on duty elsewhere or off duty. Of the 24 constables on the spot, 14 were armed with rifles and 10 with lathis.

WOMEN CARRIED STONES, BUT DID NOT THROW.

When the procession reached the place where the police were drawn up across the road, it was held up by the orders of the Sub-Inspector who was in charge of the small force. The women continued to try to force their way through and were pushed back by the police who were then holding their lathis and rifles crosswise Very soon stones began to fly thrown by men who were taking cover behind the front ranks of the women and two policemen were injured. Some of the women were seen to be carrying stones but it is not clear that they actually threw any. Those nearest the police did however throw handfuls of dust in their faces. The whole crowd was shouting slogans and excitement was rising. In view of the rowdiness of the crowd, of the presence of number of men armed with lethal weapons, and of the smallness of his own force, the Sub-Inspector decided that the procession must be dispersed before his men were pressed back and overwhelmed. He was in fact faced with the choice between immediate action with the lathi, and delay which too clearly would make the use of the rifle inevitable. He therefore ordered his men to advance and to disperse the stone throwers. As they were behind the women, who protected them and refused to make way for the police, it became necessary to force a way through the cordon of women, which they did by pushing through with the help of the butt ends of their rifles and lathis.

TRODDEN BOY NOT KICKED.

The list of injuries and the statements which have been published in the Press themselves show that most of the women who were hurt suffered from bruises which must have been received either when they were being held back in the manner indicated above or when the police had to force their way through. Other minor injuries were caused by the police wresting flags and placards from their hands. In the melee some of the women were trodden on, but there is no evidence that any of them were deliberately kicked. The record also shows that a few more serious hurts were caused by lathi blows. That so much force should have had to be used is most regrettable, but the responsibility lies not with Sub-Inspector who did his duty but on those who led the women into such a position.

GOVERNMENT PROOF AGAINST POLICE DRUNKENNESS.

A charge has been made against the police that many of them were drunk. It may be noticed that the charge did not appear in the earlier account of the affair; it seems to have been made for the first time in a Bombay newspaper on the 28th January. It must be dismissed as incredible. The police are under strict discipline, and it cannot for one moment be believed that the officers in charge would have tolerated the presence of a single drunk man in a force detailed for duty. That the police on this occasion were kept under strict control is proved not only by evidence from disinterested non-official sources in the possession of Government but by the fact that after the procession was broken up no further cases of violence occurred and that as already stated a later procession was induced to disperse by argument without the use of force and that women later in the evening who desired to leave the town but were afraid of disturbance asked for and were given a police escort.

"POLICE ABUSING IS ONLY NATURAL."

It has also been alleged that the police "abused the women in the filthiest language and made most indecent gestures." Unhappily one of he most constant features in the so-called non-violent agitation in Gujarat since its very beginning has been the abominably indecent and vile abuse to which the police, the revenue staff and indeed all persons friendly to Government have been subjected. Such abuse and insulting gestures were freely used by the crowd, both men and women, on this occasion. The majority of the armed police at Borsad are not Gujaratis, but the language of abuse is commonly understood, and if the men, being heaped with insults, used similar language in reply, their conduct, if regrettable, was only natural. It is not too much to say that however valuable such accusations may be as propaganda, no ears were shocked by anything said at that time.

A SLIP OF MEMORY.

The subsequent good conduct of the police is proved by the fact that they rendered aid to the injured as soon as possible and took those whom they found to require treatment to the dispensary. A considerable number of minor contusions were no doubt overlooked, but the statement of Dr. Bhasker Patel that he on visiting the surrounding villages some days later discovered cases of "fractures and dislocations till then undetected" bears its own refutation on its face. The statement made in the earlier Press note that Bhadran is 7 miles from Borsad was inaccurate, having been made from memory. It is as Dr. Patel says only 3 miles from Borsad by the shortest track which is in fairly good order. Even so it is most honourable that any serious cases should have been taken three miles to Bhadran when there was a well run dispensary at Borsad. There are no ambulances or similar vehicles for the conveyance of the injured at Borsad or Bhadran.

What the total number of casualties was cannot be accurately stated, but even if bruises which required no medical treatment and which would disappear in a few hours or days be included, the estimate of 200 published in one newspaper must be greatly exaggerated. It would serve no useful purpose to make further enquiry into this point, since proof could not be obtained. It will be observed that in the letters which have been published in the Press references are frequently made to the statement of persons who alleged that they had been hurt. Only in a very small proportion of these cases is it said that the injuries were actually seen by those recording them.

HOSPITAL PROOFS.

One point of importance remains. It has been stated that no men took part in this demonstration, or in the alternative that the violence of the police was directed against the women in particular. The list of the cases treated in the Borsad dispensary shows that out of 21, no fewer than 11 were men.

ALL FOR EXONERATION.

The result of the enquiries is that to exonerate the police from the charge of having used excessive force. They were compelled to take action in a situation of difficulty and danger in circumstances which made it inevitable that some women should receive injuries. No one regrets this more than the Government of Bombay, but as they have already publicly stated the responsibility for such a distressing state of affairs rests not upon them but upon those who encourage the employment of women in breaches of the law and deliberately lead them into positions in which they incur the risk of being roughly handled. To use women in this way of set purpose and then to raise the cry of unchivalrous conduct against those who perform a most unpleasant duty is hypocrisy. Government at the beginning of the civil disobedience movement gave instructions that women were to be treated with all possible consideration on every occasion, and these instructions have been carefully followed by their officers both in the letter and in the spirit. But in the last resort it is not possible to tolerate wilful defiance of the law either by men or by women."

Description of injuries to 21 men and women who took part in procession in Borsad on the 21st ultimo is then given.

INTENSIVE PROHIBITION AT THANA

—:o:—

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta's Appeal

Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta has issued the following appeal to the President and members of Municipalities and Taluka and District Local Boards and prominent workers of Thana District:—

The auction sale of liquor licenses in our District is announced by the Collector of Thana for the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month at his Kacheri. As you are aware the Prohibition campaign in our District has been largely confined to Toddy shops and booths. As the liquor shop had already been auctioned before the present campaign began, the propaganda had to be limited to the reduction of sales in the shops instead of the closing of the shops altogether. If Prohibition is to be an accomplished fact in the immediate future it is essential that the auction sales on the 11th, 12th and 13th must be totally stopped. I had accordingly addressed a personal letter to the liquor license holders in the District, about 200 in number, requesting them to desist from bidding at the auctions and I hope that some of them at any rate will adopt the patriotic course of not attending the auctions.

I, however, have received no reply upto now from anyone of them accepting my request. We shall still make an eleventh hour attempt to tisuade them from bidding. If we are not successful and the parties concerned prefer the making of money to the welfare of society it will be our duty to resist them in the pursuit of such a disastrous course.

The misery, crime and wretchedness for which liquor is responsible are too well-known; and it is, therefore, necessary that the people of the District should be protected against ruin from the selfishness of few scores of individuals. It has been accordingly decided by the District Congress Committee and the Prohibition League of Thana to launch a vigorous and intensive campaign of peaceful persuasion at Thana during the 3 days for which the auctioning has been advertised.

Workers from all parts of the District including many Desh-sevikas will muster strong at Thana every day from 11th to the 13th of March near the Collector's Kachari from 10 a.m. and assist in the beneficent and sacred work of prohibition of liquor trade and I also request you to participate.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

—:o:—

Programme Of Meetings

A mass meeting of the Railway workers was held at the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Work-shop under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee appointed for the preparation of the forthcoming A. I. T. U. C. session, through the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union on Monday at 12 a.m. when Messrs. Purandare, Jawalprasad G. T. Tukaram, Z. R. Choudhari, Bhayaji Kulkarni, Khedgikar, V. H. Joshi and Kandalkar addressed the meeting, explaining the significance of the A. I. T. U. C. session and requested the workers to co-operate with the Propaganda Committee asd make the session a successful one.

As the number of members enrolled for the Reception Committee is day by day increasing beyond expectation, the original advertised place of the Committee meeting is changed to a new place and the exact address of the new place will be advertised in due time.

The Propaganda Committee will address the following meetings as mentioned below.

Tuesday 1½ noon- Matunga Workshop, G. I. P. Railwaymen.

Tuesday 6 p.m.—Ferguson Road, G. K. Union.

Wednesday 12 noon.—Parel Workshop. G. I. P. Railwaymen.

Wednesday 6 p.m. —Kalyan, D. Cabin.

Wednesday 8-30 p.m.—Nagu Savaji Wadi, G. K. Union.

Thursday 5-30 p.m.—Dadar, King's way Workshop, Tramwaymen.

Thursday 6 p.m. —Lalbag, G. K. Union.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL

—:o:—

Mr. S. N. Dakare, Secretary of the Shiwadi Nagarik Seva Sangh has addressed the following letter to the President and Members Bombay Corporation.

"I, the undersigned, Secretary of the Shiwadi Nagarik Sangh, beg to lay before you the following few facts for your kind consideration.

On hearing that the Municipal Schools Committee has decided to shift the Golandaji Hill Municipal Boys' and Girls' School to the south in the new building of Sheth Thokarsi Jivraj, many inhabitants of this locality have put forward their complaints. Their complaint is that the little boys residing in that locality, will be put to inconvenience, in that they will have walk the distance, requiring at least fifteen or twenty minutes. Besides, the headmaster who looks to the Branch School, situated in the locality, will find it difficult to supervise that school. if the Principal school be removed from where it is now. If, in the circumstances people of this locality be led to believe that the Municipal School's Committee has disregarded the interests of the public it would be derogatory to the reputation of the Schools Committee. In view of this fact that inhabitants of this locality desir that the Corporation should look into this matter and advise the Schools Committee to give up the idea of removing the Golandaji Hill School from where it is now."

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS.

In Honour Of Motilalji.

NEW DELHI, February 9.

There was a gloom cast over the lobbies of the Assembly, when it met to-day, after its last adjournment. The death of Pandit Motilal Nehru had caused universal regret and condolence resolution and speeches were decided upon. There was agreement in all quarters that the House should adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased who had played so important a role in the annals of the Assembly.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour Representative, was sworn in to-day on his return from the Round Table Conference.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

The normal agenda was not taken up and Sir George Rainy, the Leader of the House moved the condolence on Pandit Motilal's death, expressing sorrow and grief of the Government of India and associating with it His Majesty's Secretary of State. He said "We have met to-day under the shadow of the grief that India has suffered by the removal of Pandit Motilal Nehru who for the last ten years held a foremost place in the public life of the country.

VALUE OF HIS WORK.

Sir George Rainy continued: "Of his policy and achievement this is not the occasion to speak. So far that is concerned the chapter is closed and records sealed up to await the judgment of the historian but that he will fill a large space in historians' page none of us can doubt. However the value of his work may be assessed, no one will question his wholehearted devotion to the interests of India as he conceived them or impute to him any motive other than an unsparing desire to serve his country.

FORMIDABLE ADVERSARY.

His skill in debate, his adroitness as a tactician and his strength of purpose, rendered him a formidable adversary in controversy. These qualities were there for all to see but he had other qualities which lent distinction to his character in private life as well as in politics and it is there I myself often recall an endearing courtesy, a ready sense of humour, freedom from malice and bitterness and a wide and deep culture which rendered him unrivalled as a host and most charming of companions.

BENN'S ASSOCIATION.

On behalf of the Government of India, Mr. President, I have tried to say something of what is in our minds and hearts and I am authorised to say, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India desires to be associated with our expression of regret and sorrow.

BRIGHTEST STAR.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said that Pandit Motilal brought life and dignity to the Assembly and his efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity were the outstanding features of his life.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that he was one who sat at the feet of Pandit Motilal to learn political wisdom in the Assembly and he felt in the death of his late leader that one of the brightest stars had fallen from the firmament of Indian nationalism.

Mr. Yamin Khan said that the late Pandit had the largest following among the Mussalmans of the United Provinces and enjoyed the confidence of every community.

Messrs. Lahiri Choudhry, Sahani and Ranga Iyer, Sir H. Gour, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Sir H. Cocke, Mr. T. B. Phookan also joined in paying tributes.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, the President, associated himself with the observations of the previous speakers on this mournful occasion and said it was most unfortunate that Pandit Motilal should have been taken away at the present juncture in the history of their Motherland when his services would have been most invaluable. Agreeably to the wishes of the House he promised to convey the message of condolence to the bereaved family. As it was the general desire that the House should adjourn without transacting business as a tribute to the memory of the departed leader, he accordingly adjourned the House. —A. P.

MR. THAKKAR CHALLENGES OFFICIAL "FACTS" ABOUT BORSAD.

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"THE MIS-STATEMENTS—LABOURED ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL TRUTH."

The Director of Information has, at last, a fortnight after the event, come out with his so-called details of the police attack on women processionists at Borsad. It has challenged the statements of ladies well-known in society and of unimpeachable varacity, like Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Lady Vidyagauri, Lady Sulochana, Mrs. Kshama Rao and others who had visited the place and seen with their own eyes scores of women injured, not only by lathis, but by thrusts of butt-ends of rifles and by nailed boots of policemen. It is very difficult to speak with restraint about this brutal and inhuman assault, made without the least provocation on our womanhood. Even the "Times of India", no lover of the Civil Disobedience Movement, is constrained to comment adversely on the conduct of the police and the administration of the district, to express dissatisfaction with the Press Note, and to demand an impartial enquiry.

"MISSTATEMENTS."

Coming to the so-called "facts" in the Director's note, the following mis-statements are detected at once by ony one who has studied the case:

(1) The incident happened not on the 22nd January, but on the 21st. It is amazing how the Director makes such a serious mistake of fact.

(2) The processions consisted exclusively of women—even the flag-bearers were women. To say or to suggest that they were processions jointly of men and women is a mischivous perversion of facts. It is cleverly suggested that the processionists threw stones at policemen. Let the world know that there are no stones in Borsad, that the streets are not metalled, and the surface of all streets in that small town is covered with a few inches of dust.

(3) It is said that "the people in the front rank of the procession threw handfuls of dust in the face of the policemen. "This is again a mischivous invention and an after-thought.

(4) It is mentioned that "the crowds who had assembled to see the procession were adopting a threatening attitude." This is another piece of fiction. As a matter of fact all shop-keepers were compelled by force to close down their shops by the police, and made to desert the streets, so as not to give them even an opportunity to witness their cowardly assault. Dozens of women who were reading in a public library were hunted down, mercilessly beaten and made to vacate it.

(5) It is said "these women were deliberately forced forward as part of a plan to harass the police and create trouble". This as mentioned already is an utter fabrication. The processions were exclusively those of women, and even on streets there was hardly any crowd.

(6) It is said that "had action been delayed any longer it is certain that serious trouble would have arisen that would inevitably have involved the use of fire-arms". May I ask whether action was delayed at all? Were not the shop-keepers and the readers in the library beaten even before the processions started? The fact of the matter is that the police were determined to terrorise the people and take action when there was nothing on the scene and teach the women and the people in general a lesson.

(7) The injured women were as a matter of fact mercilessly driven away from Borsad hospital, in order to destroy the evidence of dozens of badly injured and bed-ridden women. That the women asked for police escort to the railway station as alleged by the Director, is a fabrication. The Deputy Police Superintendent in fact begged of them to accept the police motor bus to take them to the station, as he did not want all these "patient-prisoners" on his hand. I say "patient-prisoner" advisedly, because all these women who were removed to the station in the police bus, were first taken to the police lock-up, then to the hospital in custody, and thence to the Railway station.

(8) Bhadran is about 3, and certainly not more than 4, miles, from Borsad. To show the distance as 7 miles, double of what it measures on the ground, is gross miscalculation designed to mislead the outside public

The whole press note is a laboured attempt to conceal the truth, protect the police and throw dust in the public eye. The Indian public is really sick of half-truths and untruths of such press notes. The sooner these communiques are abolished, and with them, the office of the Director of so-called information, the better. It will at least step further mischief and irritation, besides waste of public money.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad,
8th February 1931.

ONE MORE PROTEST MEETING AGAINST BORSAD POLICE EXCESSES

Village Women Have Given A Lead To City Women

A very largely attended public meeting of Hindu women of Bombay was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Mahila Samaj and Brahmin Bhagini Samaj on Monday afternoon, at the Brahmin Sabha Hall in Girgaum. The meeting was convened to protest against the atrocities of the Police on women at Borsad on January 21 when they had taken out a procession. Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh presided.

In her opening speech Mrs. Deshmukh described how the women processionists at Borsad were beaten by the Police while they were peacefully going in procession. She added that all that, was done by the officers of a Government who boasted of being civilized. It was not only she said the women of Borsad who were insulted. It was an insult to Indian womanhood as a whole and the only way to put a stop to such incidents was to put an end to that system of Government which tolerated such things.

LEAD TO CITY WOMEN.

Mrs. Kashibai Kothare referred to the courage and determination of Sonabai of Dabhol who defended the National Flag at great personal risk and said the village women of Borsad had given a lead to the city dwellers by their sufferings and sacrifices.

Miss Bachubai Wagle who has recently come out of jail, dwelt at length on her experiences in Yeravda jail and said there was nothing to fear about jail life if they had steeled their hearts. She said that there was much that they could learn froom jail life. In fact discipline and plain living could be learnt only by passing some time in jail and unless one went to jail it was not possible to understand properly the principles of Gandhiji.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Proceeding she described how Mrs. Aavntikabai Gokhley spent her time in jail and said that the charge levelled against the Deccani women that they were behind their Gujrati sisters was unfounded. She appealed to the women to come forward to continue the Satyagraha movement unabated.

COMPLETE GANDHIJI'S WORK.

Miss Krishna Dhumatkar felt that the treatment meted out to the women of Borsad was an insult to the entire womanhood of India and they must avenge it. In her opinion the best way to avenge it was to complete the work of boycotting foreign cloth and prohibition which Gandhiji had entrusted to women.

Mrs. Shantabai Vengaskar wanted women of cities like Bombay to follow in the footsteps of uneducated village women like those of Borsad.

Mrs. Laxmibai Bhide also addressed the meeting before it came to a close.

"FOR THE GREATER HAPPINESS OF INDIA"

—:o:—

Reading And Viceroy Exchange "Thoughts" On Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and Lord Reading:—

From Lord Reading:—My thoughts are with you and Hardinge in Delhi celebration. May inauguration of New City be herald of greater happiness of India."

From Viceroy:—"Lord Hardinge joins me in thanking you very warmly for message you have sent us on this memorable occasion. All who with you have welfare of India at heart earnestly pray that inauguration of her New Capital may be of happy omen for her future history."—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONALISM.

Prof. Radhakrishnan's Address At Punjab University.

Prof. S. Radhakrishnan in the course of his Convocation address at the Punjab University said:—

It does not require a prophet to say that India will rank as a free dominion in a short time. The future will give large power and responsibilities to you. The historic role of the educated classes in the building up of a new India cannot be under-estimated If a leader is one who knows where he is going, who has a firm grasp of the insights and intuitions which have made our civilisation so enduring and who can harness them to every aspect of life it is only the universities that can train men for leadership. The universities are more than institutions for higher learning and professional training; they are called upon to educate the younger generation form its character to create a new type of intellectual leader.

It is obvious that your education has failed you if it does not develop in you a love of severe and sustained thinking, a power of resistance to popular sentiment and mob passion. An educated person will be willing to follow truth wherever it leads him and will refuse to be forced into action simply because every other body is doing it. He knows that in knowledge there is power, that truth shall make for freedom. To build a new India we must think deeply and plan wisely. Creation is an act of faith, an act of renewal and hope, rendered possible by a new vision. * * *

NEED FOR HARD THINKING.

Never was a time when there was more need for hard thinking than in the present hour. We see on all sides a seething mass of turbulent life. We are faced with a situation produced, if we can imagine it, by a combination of varied movements which the European nations passed through during the last centuries. The intellectual renaissance, the industrial revolution, the political struggle for freedom and democracy and the religious reformation which the Western nations faced individually and at different periods, India has to meet simultaneously, each magnified on account of the large area and population concerned. While great changes are taking place in every side of life, political and industrial cultural and social, there is a good deal of loose and muddled thinking. The country seems to be marching forth into the unknown.

POLITICS AND INDIA.

A casual visitor may feel that nothing interests Indians so much as politics. The deep questions which have engaged us down the ages are practically forgotten. There is a general disposition to despise cultural interests and make of life a rougher and ruder thing than in the spacious past. I do not deny that there is a good deal to be said for the pre-occupation with politics. The stress of struggle for the bare physical necessities is more formidable than it ever was. Bernard Shaw says that a subject nation is like a man suffering from cancer. He can think of nothing else. He will listen to all quacks who will profess to treat him. The teaching of the West is mainly responsible for the political unrest. It has been the explosive energy, the social dynamic. The political tradition derived from the ancient city-states of Greece has taught us a passionate love for free citizenship and a juster social order. We have learnt that all government without the consent of the governed is the very definition of slavery. The aim of government is not so much efficiency as education. It is to afford training and opportunities for self-government. Muscles waste if they are not used; sinews become rigid if they are not stretched. Impetuous youth with its eager straining after the new vision chafes at every delay. The unrest is a tribute to the Britishers' work in India and not a reproach. We seem also to have learned from the West that success justifies all methods and service to the nation excuses moral shortcomings. Such a view of political morals is not quite compatible with the tradition that cruelty is a crime for which there is no forgiveness. Nationalism means that we should do everything in our power to preserve our soul, our honour and integrity and maintain our individual style of dealing with problems. We want freedom to preserve ourselves and make our distinctive contribution to the progress of the world. We cannot do so if we surrender our individuality. We must not try to make for ourselves an English or a Russian soul, but must extract from these whatever will serve to enrich our spirit. We can profit only by that which we are able to transform into our substance.

It is however the fact that there is a good deal of loose thinking on this question. In the minds of many of our leaders the antagonism to British rule is strangely mixed up with a love of British institutions. They are more anxious to westernise our country so as to make it a replica of Europe. Even the criticisms of Western institutions are inspired by Western thinkers like Karl Marx and Tolstoy, Romain Rolland and Bertrand Russel. We are violently Western in some moods and violently Indian in others. We are transitional creatures burdened with uncertainties, with chaos in our minds. The silent struggles in the souls of men are of greater import than the spectacular ones on the political arena. Unfortunately, the universities whose function it is to control and organise fundamental thinking on basic issues seem to be suffering from inertia and indifference.

SOCIETY AND CULTURE.

In the social and cultural realms the situation is not much different. We seem to swing between the two extremes of pride and self-contempt, constantly looking over our shoulders to see what others are about, wretched and anxious lest we should make of ourselves a laughing-stock. We are ashamed of the running sores in our body-politic and yet bewildered as to how we could remove them. The protective garment of tradition has become a thing of shreds and patches. The abstract rationalism of the revolutionary would make a clean sweep of the past; the equally abstract historicism of the reactionary would make a clean sweep of the present. Our inward unity is lost. The integration of social, cultural and political forces is broken up. And what shall a University education profit us, if it does not restore the unity and synthesise the old and the new?

It is easy to be romantic about the good old days. But it is a sure sign of decadence if we live contentedly in the traditional fabric of idea congealed into forms. In the flux of life, the past is not the present. Progress is marked by originality and adventure; decay by imitativeness and routine. However perfect the wisdom of the past may be, the forms in which it is clothed are not final. They require to be broken and made afresh. We must recover the spirit of life and convert it to fresh purposes. The spirit of a people is to be found not in what it was in past ages nor even in what it is now. As we survey the history of a nation, we get at something deep and foundational, something which is for ever forming itself anew though it never reaches perfect expression. The spirit of a people can only be defined in terms of this growing ideal, this operative principle which is very imperfectly expressed in any specific stage though clearly discernible when we study the several stages in their temporal succession. The secret of life is in the law of development. In India the main emphasis has been on the reality of the life of spirit in man and the Cosmos as a whole and a search for truth wherever it may be found. India has always stretched out her hands towards the developments of life. It is only the recovery of the true spirit that will help to loosen the hold of the complicated and unnessesary trappings. The wood, hay and stubble that have come down to us must be consumed in order that the things which are not shaken may remain.

NOTICE TO CHARKHA SPINNERS.

The Secretary of Shri Bhuleswar Pracharak Mandal writes:—

The Organisers of all Charka classes of Bhuleshwar and Girgaon Wards are requested to attend at the office of Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, Kalbadevi, Chhita Bhuvan, 1st floor, on 11th instant, Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.

Ratio Revision Essential.

(Continued from page 6.)

of Indian commodities. This excess of purchasing power could have stimulated the progress and prosperity of Indian industries unhandicapped by any bounties which a higher exchange would have conferred on their rival importers.

Of course, there have been periods during the regime of the higher ratios when the Indian income has been raised through better prices due to an abnormal demand for Indian exports in particular, or through bountiful harvest even though normal prices have been realised, or through a sensational rise in the values of world's commodities as an aftermath of underproduction during periods of depressions or wars. These prices override the exchange and overcompensate the producer and the industrialist. Such was the case especially after the great war, though the Indian exchange was in the 2 sh. street. These, however, are rare and extraordinary circumstances.

THE TRUE PICTURE

The picture painted above is true in many respects, but several omissions have to be filled in and new events of the future will have to be put on the canvas.

In the first place, there is no painting of the incidence of our international obligations which, as mentioned before, run into the gigantic figure of 1,200 crore rupees. If every penny fall in the exchange betters the income of the masses by Rs. 75 crores, it worsens the foreign debt position also by Rs. 75 crores as regards principal and another 5 crores as regards annual remittances for interest and other charges.

Secondly, the benefit of higher income due to lower exchange is not universal. It is only for statistical purposes spread over the whole agricultural population of 24 crores. In reality, there is a very uneven distribution of income among the agricultural hierarchy. The bulk of it is concentrated upon 16 crores who have surplus produce to sell, and even in this class it is very irregularly divided. The case of 4 crores of ryots who consume all the food stuff they grow, and of another 4 crores of farm hands who live on meagre wages is different. Both these classes suffer by contributing to the additional income of 16 crores through being obliged to pay more for commodities supplied by these 16 crores. Such is also the unfavourable position of millions of investors with fixed incomes, professional and clerical classes, pensioners, etc., through a general rise in the cost of living. Therefore, only a qualified approval can be given to the statement that a lower exchange stimulates Indian Industries through excess of purchasing power of the consumers.

POPULAR DEMAND

The popular slogan of an eighteen penny ratio conferring a 12 1|2 per cent bounty on our rival importers has its foundation in certain spectacular features which temporarily overshadow instrinsic economic factors. Reduce the ratio to sixteen pence and no doubt your factories will hum and your production will sell at 12 1|2 per cent higher value and your profits will swell. These phenomena are so very striking and so very visible that they leave an abiding impression on the psychology of millions. In the meantime, the process of economic adjustment goes on unnoticed under the surface. The initial outlay on industrial equipments and the regular replacements of wasting assets become more expensive propositions through higher importing charges. Commodities and raw materials having risen in value through a lower exchange, manufacturing costs begin to become heavier. Financial services become gradually more costly. Labour eventually starts clamouring for the scaling up of wages owing to better profits of the industry and higher personal cost of living. When all these factors assert themselves the industry will naturally wear the appearance of overproduction or depression. These are again new and visible features to which mob psychology will turn for an explanation of dwindling profits and mounting loses, ignoring those subterranean and visible factors which have brought this about. It is, therefore, easy to understand why a lower exchange ratio commands the homage of millions and is invested with the divine sanction of infallibility.

On the other hand, the introduction of a higher ratio spells primary, if temporary, disaster to the industry. The competing importer straightaway gets a bounty. The home manufacturer and the man in the street see with their own eyes a shrinkage of selling prices of his goods and of his profits. Unnoticeable bounties come to him with tedious graduality, in the shape of reduced manufacturing charges. An improvement in industry due to this hidden cause is attributed in popular parlance to "brisk business and good times." Naturally, therefore, a high ratio is by popular decree an anathema.

RATIO REVISION.

The so-called advantage of a full 12½ per cent. bounty to importers at the higher ratio of eighteen pence is illusory. However, at the lower ratio of sixteen-penny-rupee there accrues to the home manufacturer the residuary advantage in the shape of a creation of an excess margin between the enhanced selling price of manufactured goods and the correspondingly enhanced cost of manufacturing charges. If at the higher Exchange this margin, or in other words, the profits of a concern are, say, Rs. 1 lakh, the lower Exchange will put them up to Rs. 1,12,000. This weightage will operate only on undertakings which have been capitalised cheaply during the currency of the 18 penny rupee, but its effect will be lost on fluctuations which require a 12½ per cent. extra initial outlay at 16 penny rupee.

We have discussed the Ratio question in a purely economic atmosphere, unbiassed by politics. Revision is essential. But we are keeping an open mind on the statutory ratio of the future without waxing poetic over the proverbial milk and honey flowing the land of India under the dispensation of a sixteen penny rupee. Let us exercise a little patience. Problems of tremendous import wait upon India's fateful to-morrow. Her economic history may achieve new records undreamt of in the philosophy of her currency Pundits. To-day, the whole world and especially India are in the trough of depression, and the nationalist custodians of her commercial and financial interests are vehement in their denunciation of the Government of India playing the losing game of 43 crores of rupees of their gold assets in the maintenance of the eighteen penny ratio. To-morrow, India and her foreign markets may be riding on the crest of a boom, and the pressure gauge of Exchange may automatically rise.

A fresh orientation of the Currency problem is developing through the potency of the Boycott movement and the effectiveness of the policy of protection of specified industries. These new forces will tend to widen the gulf between exports and imports with the inevitable result of firming up the Exchange. It will take some time to gauge the effect of these forces. The establishment of the Reserve Bank should also precede the revision of the ratio.

EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

Any measure of protection has an invisible effect upon the Currency. For instance, when we protected the Indian cotton mills by a 20 per cent. duty on imports, we, in practice, created a double set of ratios. The consumer earns a smaller income on the statutory ratio of 1sh. 6d. and pays more for a very important item of his expenditure, viz. his clothing, on a concealed ratio ranging down to 1sh. 2½d. If the statutory ratio had been 1sh. 4d. the concealed ratio would still have operated at any lower figure moving down to 1sh. 3/4d. This can be easily explained. Duty-free imports at the open rate of 1sh. 2½d. and 1sh. 3/4d. realise the same prices in India as 20 per cent. duty-laden imports at 1sh. 6d. and 1sh. 4d. respectively. As the protected Indian mills can raise the selling price of their goods anywhere up to 20 per cent., the procedure of arriving at the concealed ratios can be easily understood. Should this particular measure of protection be construed into a surrender of the vital interests of a dependent proletariat to a designing plutocracy, protection can stultify any sound relation and sterilise its beneficial effect.

Whatever may be the fixed statutory ratio of the near future, it will, at least, have the merit of anchoring our Exchange in safe haven, instead of casting it adrift in uncharted waters under Mr. Wadia's seamanship.

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CORPORATION & IMPROVEMENT TRUST AMALGAMATION

—:o:—

Proposition Lost

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. H. A. Lalji, presiding.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, moved: "That the Corporation are very strongly of opinion that the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust and the Corporation should take effect from 1st April 1931.

2 That the President be requested to represent to Gopernment the urgent necessity of passing a short Bill in all its stages at the forthcoming Session of the Legislative Council empowering the Corporation to discharge all the functions of the Improvement Trust such as the payment and recovery of moneys and other essential functions not specifically mentioned in the Municipal Act, so as to obviate the further preventable and avoidable loss entailed by the administration of the Trust and the Corporation as separate entities and or reserving the settlement of the question of the financial assistance to be granted by Government to the Corporation for the next or a very early Session of the Council."

Mr. V. S. Velinkar seconded the proposition.

NOT EASY TO RUSH IT

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said the question was under consideration by the committee appointed by the Government. The fabric of the whole Municipal Act was being considered and it was not an easy thing to rush in immediately. If Dr. Viegas wished to expedite, he should tell the committee to sit at least twice a week and complete their report so as to enable the Government to take up the question in the July session of the Legislative Council.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee also opined that the Corporation should prepare a skeleton so as to the Government to art.

PROPOSITION LOST

After some other councillors had addressed the house Mr. H. A. Lalji, president, before putting the proposition to vote, remarked that by the emalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipallty, the Corporation would save rupees two lacs a yearly, but they would have to pay immediately Rs/ 31 lacs being the deficit of the Improvement Trust this year.

The proposition was lost.

The Corporation elected Mrs. Nalinibai Vishwanath Dalvi, in place of Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar in the Schools Committee. There were two other candidates Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Miss Navajbai Contractor who were declared unsuccessful.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

NANDY'S REVUE CO.

—:o:—

Change Of Programme

From Tuesday (to-day), a change of programme will be presented by Nandy's Revue Co. who have been drawing good houses at the Opera House since their opening on Saturday. Among the new items will be Russian dances, Oriental dance, National Hungarian songs and dances, Barcelona tango songs, valse classique, "Good bye Budapest" and military parade by the whole Company. There will also be some new comic songs by the Bekeffy pair.

AN OPEN LETTER TO H. H. THE GAEKWAR

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

will sub-federate only with a self-governing Baroda, and since the All-India Federation will require the grouping of States for representation, a sub-federation of Gujarat and Kathiawar States has become a vital necessity, and what better federation can be conceived than that of these States with Baroda with its ruler at their head!

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

As loyal members of the future All-India Federation, the declaration of fundamental civic rights in the federal constitution should be binding upon all units and the law relating to the liberty of speech, liberty of Press, liberty of association, toleration of religion, security of life and limb and other fundamental civic rights should be the same with a right of appeal to the supreme Court in case of breach of the same by the federating units. Your Highness ought to exert your influence to persuade our Princes to make the federation strong and indivisible by granting all residuary powers to the Central Government.

Your Highness has an unique opportunity of serving your country and your people at this critical moment in the destiny of the nation, and, I believe, your name will go down to posterity as a brilliant and patriotic Indian Prince who did everything to make a harmonious union between self-governing British India and Indian India converted into constitutional monarchies. The Indian nation still loves you, British Indian leaders regard you as a democratic and progressive Prince, and the place of Baroda is very high among the civilised nations of Europe and America owing to your personality and everybody expects a democratic and national lead from your Highness. I again offer our heartfelt congratulations on your return on behalf of the Baroda public and hope that you will fulfil their expectations.

Your most obedient servant,
CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR,
Editor. "Naya Gujarat".

4-2-31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-9.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95|10

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100|3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99|14.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 10/7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-4.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/12

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates:—17th February settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-8-0 5 per cent. 1945 55 Rs. 100/4/0.

Tone of Market:—Weak.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.

B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 mid. Feb.

Banks Selling D D 1|5 3|4.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32

Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 March.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 278 3/4

Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.

Bank Buying T T 277 1|2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 916.

Banks Buying D D 924

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 1/2

Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 65-5/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 82-1|2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.86 7/32 7th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 9th instant.

Japan/London 2/0 13/32 7th instant.

London/Paris 123.95 7th instant.

London/BPelgium 34.82 7th instant.

London/Switzerland 25.16 7th instant.

London/Italy 92.85 7th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.

Gold £4-4-11 1/4 6th instant. £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 1/8 6th instant 12 1/8 7th instant.

Silver London Forward 12 1/16 6th instant 12 1/16 7th instant.

Silver New York Ready 26 3/4 6th instant. 26 3/8 7th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 7/16 per cent. 6th instant, 2 15/32 per cent., 7th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 21/32 per cent. 6th instant, 2 21/32 per cent., 7th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. 3 Mos. 5½ per cent. 6 Mos, 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 ½ per cent.

Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet NJ special feature.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

3 Months Discounts 2-1|2 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 21/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 5 per cent.

One month 4 1/2 per cent.

Three months 5 per cent.

Six months 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Iyo Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 1st instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at noon the same day.

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NEW YEAR NUMBER (JANUARY)

THE INDIAN REVIEW

SOME NOTABLE CONTRIBU TIONS.

THE UPHILL WAY: By Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose.
THE NEW YEAR: A Poem. By Dr. H. W. B. Moreno.
TAKING MEDICINE: By Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S. (Retd.).
THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT
A NEW YEAR MESSAGE: By the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury M. P.
ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF INDIA & BRITAIN: By Mr. Herber G. Williams.
KAUTILYA AND MACHIAVELLI: By Prof. Narendrakrishna Sinha, M. A.
QUO VADIS?—BOMBAY FINANCES: By Dr. P. Basu, M. A.
GENESIS OF JAZYA: ITS EARLY HISTORY: By Mr. A. Hameed Hasan, B. A.
THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE: A Story: By Mr. Puran Singh.
FEDERAL INDIA: By Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E.
THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS: By A Special Correspondent.
THE LATE MR. MAHOMED ALI.
THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE: By Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, M. A. (Oxon.).
WORLD EVENTS: By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M. A., Ph. D.
INDIAN NATIONALISM: By Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, M. A.
TWO CEYLONESE LEADERS: By Mr. Orison De Zylva.
DEMOCRACY: By Mr. M. V. Subrahmaniam, M. A., L.T.
THE DECEMBER GATHERINGS: BRIEF ACCOUNTS.
All-Asia Educational Conference; Indian Philosophical Congress, All-India Muslim League; Muslim Educational Conference; Historical Records Commission; the Round Table Conference; South African Indian Congress; Ceylon National Congress; The Indian Economic Conference; The Veterinary Conference; The Ayurvedic Conference; Indian Science Congress; Music Conference; All-India Oriental Conference; Theosophical Convention; Postal and R. M. S. Conference.

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PURPLE WEALTH AND NAKED POVERTY

The Power Of "Non-Violence" In India

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

(H. N. Brailsford, who returned to England after a ten weeks' stay in India, has begun in the "New Leader" a series of articles describing what he saw in this country. In this first contribution he indicates the tremendous power over the Indian masses wielded by the personality of Mahatma Gandhi.)

A few years ago the Santals, an aboriginal hill-tribe, which through 5,000 years has remained untouched by all the movements of Indian culture, heard a disturbing message from the remote world of the cities and the temples. A saint had said, "Let the creatures of the forest have peace." From time immemorial this jungle folk had lived by hunting. It pondered on Mahatma Gandhi's teaching, of which it knew only this one sentence, and then it burned its snares, its bows and arrows, and began to till the earth.

DEVOTION TO "SAINT" GANDHI.

One cannot grasp the significance of the Congress Movement by interpreting it in terms of European nationalism. It is the coinage of Gandhi's personality, and wherever it is most vital, it is his image which it reflects. Indians have a capacity for devotion to their leaders which we cannot find parallel among Western peoples. But to Gandhi they pay a reverence which differs in kind, as well as degree, from the affection and respect which they feel for Jahawarlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel. He is the saint who has rediscovered the deepest principle in the Hindu tradition.

"Non-violence" to the sophisticated, Westernised younger generation is merely a tactic, which a disarmed people must adopt, because it lacks the means to fight the British Empire with its own weapons. To the masses, who have come under Gandhi's influence, it is at once a religious tenet and a racial instinct. So deeply is it seated that there may be memories of it even among Muslims, which centuries of Islamic teaching have not quite eradicated. Thousands of the stalwart frontier men, organised round Peshawar, in the disciplined formation known as the Red Shirts, profess it. Even the Afridi tribesmen, when they sent in their terms of peace after their recent invasion, put first a demand for Gandhi's release.

HIGH STANDARD OF PERSONAL VIRTUE.

A saint in India is more than a sectarian leader, and I have seen Gandhi's photograph for sale on the steps of the great mosque at Delhi, the one exception which Muslim piety would tolerate in that sacred place, to the rule which forbids as idolatry the portraiture of any living creature. But, indeed, the saint is everywhere. Every shop in Bombay bazaar must show his effigy, and I have seen it in the mud-huts of outcast labourers, so poor that the penny they paid for it was the measure of a deep emotion. I have occasionally heard very simple evangelical Christians quote the commands of Christ in something like the tone of loving and unquestioning obedience which Indians use when they cite the Mahatma's words.

Every revolutionary movement lifts men for a time above themselves, and emphasises some aspect of social morality. Gandhi has impressed on millions of his followers the belief that it is only by realising a high standard of personal virtue that they will win India's freedom. The movement has roots in the heavier clay of human nature, but this moral idealism is, none the less, its conscious motive force. I have watched the young men in the main street of a busy town risking arrest to distribute one of the illegal Congress bulletins, manifolded in some secret cellar. Its chief article, as often as not was a little sermon by the Mahatma on truth or chastity. In a gymnasium belonging to the youth of the movement in a little country town in Baroda State, in the place of honour among the paraphernalia of physical culture stood an altar to chastity, decked with flowers.

More even than the men, the women have shown their capacity for patient and courageous devotion. Taught to court the shadow, as no Victorian maiden ever was, these Indian women will face not merely the risks of a police charge, or privations of prison, but tasks more trying still. I have watched these sheltered Hindu women picketing the back doors of spirit shops in the slums; for eight hours one of them would sit alone amid heaps of garbage beside an open drain exposed to the insults of drunken customers. It was much that the men at prohibited demonstrations would stolidly endure the blows of the policemen's lathis until they fell unconscious.

"INDIA IS FREE."

What is more startling is that the movement felt it a point of honour to repeat these processions and meetings at frequent intervals, and always in their thousands, these frail, slightly-built men, who have none of our English training in rough games, would attend them, knowing what they faced. It sometimes happened after one of these demonstrations in Bombay that 200 casualties called for surgical attention. Indians, save among the martial races, may lack the male instinct for attack, but this movement has revealed a passive courage which calls for rare self-control.

FACE HE WILL NOT FORGET.

I shall not easily forget the face and bearing of a man whom I met in Meerut. He had been the chief speaker at one of the few meetings which the police dispersed by rifle fire. Though he had done all in his power to keep the peace, he was arrested, beaten with lathis, and then, while under arrest, shot in the arm at close range. The police kicked him as he lay on the ground, and five hours passed before he received first aid. His arm had to be amputated above the elbow, and

SHALOM JUDAH FEB. 7.

a dayafter the operation he was carried from hospital to prison. He told this story of brutality (which in the main I was able to verify from other sources) without a trace of bitterness. With a useless stump for a right arm, his whole personality radiated with triumphant serenity. He and his friends, he told us, kept their gaiety in prison. "Now we now," they said to each other, "that India is free. We have kept the Master's sayings. We have faced even the rifle, and refrained from anger." His vision of the new India, born of this supreme self-control, so transfigured him that one ceased to pity the mutilated arm.

MAINSPRING OF MOVEMENT.

These idealists are the mainspring of the movement, its inspirers, its organisers, its martyrs. They form the first line among the Congress prisoners in our gaols, whose total through this first year cannot be less than 60,000. But this is a mass uprising, which, in the more advanced provinces, notably Bombay, includes, if we accept the Muslim minority, virtually the whole population. I have passed through country towns and villages where literally every man wore the white Gandhi cap.

How is one to explain this diffusion of passionate national feeling among simple and mainly illiterate people, who seemed, a year ago, to have no interest in politics? It worked downwards and dates from a moment when the whole of educated India, including the Liberal Moderates, and all but a few of older and more orthodox Muslims was united in intense indignation. The appointment of the All-English Simon Commission rallied India's self-respect against us. The union of the two Front Benches at Westminster forced her to realise that she must rely on her own efforts to win her freedom.

It was Gandhi's influence which dictated the middle course of passive resistance, when the young men would have taken to violence, and the old men would have trusted to constitutional agitation. The cult of a difficult and ascetic idealism was not his only contribution to the movement. This saint is a shrewd tactician, and he contrived that his methods of resistance, especially the cloth boycott and the refusal of the land tax, should touch the most responsive springs in the day-to-day mechanism of the average man. This was no longer the abstract political nationalism of the past; it raised economic issues.

BOYCOTT OF WORKERS.

Fate willed it that this crisis should break upon us, while the upheaval of world-finance was shaking India. No country has felt so grievously the consequences of the fall in prices, which resulted from the recent appreciation of gold. The bankers of New York and Paris have done more to further world-revolution than all the Communists of Moscow. In three years wheat prices in the great central plain of the Ganges have fallen from seven to four and at last to two rupees per "maund" (82lbs.), Jute, the main crop of Bengal, dropped also to a half of last year's price, and so one might go on.

We in England hardly notice the fall in the value of silver relatively to gold. It means catastrophe to the Indian village, where hoards of silver ornaments are the basis of credit. The Indian Government had gone beyond Mr. Churchill's achievement in his handling of the pound sterling: it raised the exchange value of the rupee, which had long stood comfortably at 1s. 4d. to 1s 6d. The usual consequences of deflation followed; the credit and the "rentier" gained, while the importer secured a considerable advantage. But in India the creditor is often, and the importer is, usually, an Englishman.

Here was hot food for nationalist indignation among the rising class of Indian industrialists, who differ from Englishmen of the same type in the keenness with which they follow discussions on currency and credit. But whether in Bombay or Calcutta, one has only to open one's ears to be dinned by the voluminous complaints of Indian economic nationalism. Everywhere the demand is for high protection to foster Indian industries, both those which exist, and those which sanguine persons may project. The unemployment among the educated proletariat is so widespread and so painful, that this demand readily gains a mass following. One is faced with long lists of leading British concerns which will employ no Indian save in the most modest and worst paid grades.

MILLIONAIRES AND RACK-RENTED PEASANTS.

Mr. Gandhi is the last man to desire the industrialisation of India. He is no Socialist, but neither has he anything in common with the Western middle-class outlook. He loathes mechanism and would go back to the golden age of the Vedas. But he proclaimed a boycott of British goods, and especially of foreign cloth. The subscriptions of the Bombay millionaires began to flow into the coffers of Congress. The wives and daughters of Parsee financiers put on the orange scraf, and picketed the English stores. He had contrived to unite the whole nation on his economic programme, and in this country, where the contrasts of purple wealth and naked poverty are starker than in any other land, the mill-owners marched with the rack-rented peasants, while the unemployed clerks filled the phalanx of his volunteers and the compounds of our prisons.—"New Leader."

Sis . . . .

Mother's right hand in the home, father's confidant, friendly adviser to the boys, devoted nurse to granny and grand-dad ... And — perhaps because she has been doing too much — perhaps because she is at a trying time — there are days when her back aches, days when she feels exhausted and out of sorts. But, thank goodness, there's always

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in the house. One dose immediately banishes all pain, and restores vigour, well-being and cheerfulness. That is why folks call CAFIASPIRIN a "friend of the family".

BAYER

"I would never go back to any other cooking medium"

A friend recommended Cocogem and cooking improved immediately

"A friend recommended me to use Cocogem as a good cooking medium. Up to then I had been using ghee, lard, etc., but since using Cocogem I am so pleased with the results that I would never go back to any other cooking medium.

My husband used to suffer very badly from indigestion and could never enjoy a meal, but now, thanks to Cocogem he is enjoying perfect health and looks forward to meal times."

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Rose Cottage
Stein Thal Tea Estate
Darjeeling

'A really great advantage which Cocogem has over oils and fats and ghee is that it can be used over a very hot fire, which they cannot stand. Hence food cooked in Cocogem I find more palatable, satisfying the most fastidious tastes"

(Mrs.) NORAH MATTHEWS
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Ambala Cantt.

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(Mrs.) E. A. MARTIN
Izatnagar R. K. Rly.
United Provinces

Cocogem

Nerves

Microscopic view of nerve cell.

"The debilitated nerves take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks in water."

—in these words a well-known physician in his book "*Nerve Energy*" describes the action of Sanatogen.

Every single particle of Sanatogen is greedily absorbed by the blood stream and, without any waste, forms new nerve-strength and vigorous energy.

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And the results?—even after a few weeks you will notice a wonderful improvement in your health. Over 24,000 physicians recommend Sanatogen in writing; hundreds of thousands of satisfied users testify to the value of Sanatogen. It will make you feel fit and fresh where formerly you felt listless and fatigued—your appetite will improve—you will once more enjoy sound, healthy sleep.

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Give Sanatogen a trial—every Chemist or Bazarkeeper stocks it.

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That Irritating COUGH

EVERYONE knows that dry, harassing 'throat cough'—the persistent tickling in the throat—the feeling of obstruction and irritation at the top of the windpipe.

Unless treated with Peps, such a cough may cause weeks of annoyance besides straining the delicate membranes and paving the way for more serious trouble.

Peps are a *breathe-able* medicine in handy tablet form. They offer a pleasant and most effective remedy for all coughs, particularly so for coughs caused by voice strain, weakness or irritation in the throat, and by excessive smoking.

Take Peps regularly for throat and chest protection. Slip one into your mouth often during the day. As a Peps tablet dissolves, it gives off agreeable soothing and antiseptic fumes which are breathed into all passages to the lungs.

Peps will soothe and disinfect the irritated membranes, invigorate your throat, clear the bronchials and enable you to breathe freely.

Singers, public speakers and Army officers find Peps invaluable for preventing hoarseness, huskiness, colds, relaxed throat, etc. They give immediate relief in colds-on-the-chest, bronchitis, etc.

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Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles Price Re. One. Parcel free against remittance. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Osmond Rd., Bristol. Calcutta: Lang & Co., Ltd., Grand Rd., Bombay: Radha & Co., Shine Saxena Rd., Madras: A. G. Shanbag & Co., Mylapore St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is separately wrapped in pure tinfoil. Full directions are enclosed

HAS DEMOCRACY COLLAPSED?

(BY SIR ERNEST BENN).

It is fashionable to-day to talk of "world problems," to discuss politics as if the whole human race were actuated by the same desires and capable of moving in the same direction, and Sir Charles Petrie is to that extent justified when he speaks of the collapse of democratic institutions. But the view he expresses is a shallow view, although in that way again it is in complete keeping with most modern political views. If he were to say that democracy had been tried in Italy and had failed, that it is now the subject of experiment in Egypt and is going to fail, he would be on good firm ground. But when he refers at large to China, Turkey, Russia, and even France, and then proceeds to draw conclusions from these places which he applies to England, I part company from him.

There is far too much loose talk about world conditions today. We in this little country are heavily burdened with economic trouble, most of it brought about by our own folly at home. We decline to recognize that folly, and ignorantly comfort ourselves by making speeches on world conditions. Such American revolutions, North American financial crises, Indian boycotts, civil war in China, none of them has anything whatever to do with our housing or our coal problem. When, therefore, we talk about the democracy or systems of government, it is due to ourselves to remember that we alone among the peoples of the world have enjoyed ten centuries of consecutive, consistent and, on the whole, successful experience in the arts of government. We are the proud possessors of the Mother of Parliaments, and are the only people who can look back upon more than a few generations of the representative or self-governing idea.

Most of the people of the world want no more than good government, and it does not matter to them what form that government takes. We, like the rest of them, want good government, but unlike them, we possess the ability to govern ourselves well. Perhaps I who for years past have devoted most of my energies to exposing the weakneses of our attempts at government, can say this with more fervour and more truth than many. I criticize our government because I believe in democracy and believe that through criticism democracy can discover how to achieve the perfect government. I simply do not follow the distinction which Sir Charles Petrie draws between politics and economics. If his suggestion is that economic problems would be safer in the hands of some other form of government, for example an autocratic monarchy or a dictatorship, such a suggestion is not worth considering in Britain. My feeling is that economic problems have very little whatever to do with government, that we shall discover in the course of time, and far quicker as a democracy than in any other way, that the attempt to apply political force to economic difficulties must always lead to disaster. When that discovery is finally made and accepted it will be much easier to correct our errors as a democracy than to undertake the overthrow of an autocratic economic regime which would have built up large vested interests in the handling of economic problems by the wrong persons. Our only hope against the vast vested interests in governmental economics is a democratic power which will not fail to assert itself as wisdom slowly comes to us.

It is not democracy that is wrong in Britain. It is the failure of democracy to function and the usurpation of power by the bureaucracy. Sir Charles Petrie complains of restrictions upon liberty and affects to believe that these restrictions are the outcome of the democratic system, whereas if he will study the matter a little more closely he will see that all these troublesome restrictions and restraints are the direct product of the bureaucratic power which for the moment democracy has allowed to develop. When Sir Charles Petrie allows himself the use of the sentence "the State has signally failed to provide enough work," I question his qualifications for discussing the matter at all. He has evidently come under the influence of the Socialist poison which is our real and only trouble, and has been led to think that the provision of work is a proper function for a State, whatever may be the form of its government.

It is, of course, true, unfortunately true, that democracy has ceased to be a religion as it was with our fathers. But then the religion of our fathers has also suffered unpopularity. Our fathers have, in fact, been for sometime past at a discount. It is to me a sad reflection that Sir Charles Petrie should select the moment when there are signs on all hands of a return to the religion and the wisdom of our fathers for an attack upon the central feature of their faith. There is a grave danger in all this talk about the collapse of democratic institutions, a danger which Sir Charles Petrie will, I am sure, be the first to recognize. These arguments are the basis upon which Communism is built. If we are foolish enough to weaken in our devotion to our democratic heritage, the people will say—and say with some justice and more enthusiasm—that when it comes to any form of autocracy or dictatorship, it had better be a dictatorship of the proletariat.—"Spectator."

THE CONTROL OF THE DRINK TRADE.

(By B. Seebohm Rowntree.)

At a time when economic conditions force us, as a nation, to seek to achieve the highest possible measure of efficiency, not only in industry but in all constructive effort, the Temperance proolem assumes especial importance. For long years to come we shall have to live economically. Thus, without adopting the extreme teetotal standpoint, we may all agree that it would be an advantage to this country if its expenditure on drink were very substantially lessened, and that nothing should be allowed to prevent enlightened public opinion on this matter from expressing itself promptly in appropriate legislation. What actually prevents this to-day is the fact that the interests of the nation and the interests of those to whom the monopoly rights to sell alcohol have been granted by Parliament are diametrically opposed. It is in the interest of the nation that the consumption of alcohol should be reduced; it is in the interest of the "Trade" that it should be increased, and by no method of juggling can we bring these two opposing interests into harmony.

The only way out of the difficulty is to remove from the manufacturers and distributors of alcohol all financial inducements to extend its sale. The withdral should be carried out on equitable terms, and though public opinion throughout the country might not yet be ready to adopt such a reform it could be adopted experimentally by any given area. This policy, which has long been advocated by the Temperance Legislation League, is based upon a practical recognition of certain considerations and facts. It recognizes:—

1. That a trade which ministers to a widespread and an established demand cannot with safety be legally suppressed, so long as the demand persists and is approved by general public opinion.
2. That experience at home and abroad does not tend to encourage confidence in the efficacy of short-cut remedies.
3. That such experience, on the other hand, very clearly suggests the inadvisability of rigid and stereotyped arrangements, which make no allowance for varying conditions and needs, and offer neither stimulus nor scope to enlightened local effort.
4. That a wise policy should not only be applicable to existing conditions, but encourage and facilitate further advance. To this end, it is essential that the law should confer permissive powers of initiative and experiment.
5. That effective regulation and control of the drink trade are impossible when there is an interest in sales which conflicts with the aims and objects of licensing laws.
6. That the financial interests of the licensed trade constitute an outstanding obstacle to legislative reforms, and their defence involves political and propagandist activities which are inimical to the public welfare, and militate against the maintenance of a high standard of political life.
7. That the elimination, by equitable means, of these financial interests is a necessary preliminary to the recovery of the nation's power to adjust licensing arrangements to public needs, and to treat the drink question on its merits. The difficulties which beset drink legislation in this country do not arise from any general indifference to the national importance of sobriety. They arise chiefly from a conflict of interests, and only when this conflict ends can wise reform become possible. The first and most fundamental step in legislative reform is to secure a "clean slate"—i.e., a position of complete independence, from which ministers and Parliament can examine methods and policies, public needs, and public demands simply on the grounds of their respective merits, unobscured by private monetary interests.

State purchase would remove, in the speediest and simplest way the vested interests in the liquor trade which hitherto have been the most insurmountable obstacle to progress. It would immediately allow the nation, for the first time since the sixteenth century, to adapt its licensing arrangements to public convenience and demand. In short, it would give us back our freedom. But happily, the argument for State purchase and direct control does not rest merely upon logic and common sense. It is reinforced by actual experience. In the last few years the policy has been tried with admirable results in some 330 square miles of Northern Cumberland, including the City of Carlisle, and in one or two areas in Scotland. The success of those experiments is not questioned by local residents and their beneficial effects have received emphatic acknowledgment from local magistrates and from the police authorities. Thus, the advantages of State control are definite and obvious; and they have been practically demonstrated. If the policy cannot, at the moment, be adopted on a national scale, it could nevertheless be made applicable under permissive powers to localities which desired to adopt it; and that is the proposal now made by the Temperance Legislation League. Without prejudice to its belief in the permanent advantages of the larger scheme, which it is perfectly confident will ultimately be adopted by the whole country, it urges, as an interim measure of reform, that enabling powers should be granted to local communities, whereby, within their own area, and by their own choice and decision, they could establish the system of control which has so well justified itself in Carlisle. It means that the alternatives open to communities would no longer be restricted as they are under ordinary local option schemes, to suppression or no change.

In making this proposal, the League is not unmindful of the limitations of merely local schemes. It realizes that isolated experiments, no matter how remarkable their success, can never achieve the large scale results that a national scheme of State purchase would render possible; and certainly it is neither claimed nor imagined that the measure which we advocate would solve the problem of intemperance. But it would assuredly provide a promising field for effective co-operation, and it would give fresh impetus to further constructive effort.—"Spectator."

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Tushimi Maru	1100	....	@10 Feb
xTango ,,	2893	30 Jan.	12 Feb.
Tottori ,,	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@24 Feb
Yamagata,,	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	3 Mar.
Mito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	1 Mar.
xIyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a)From Colombo.

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Kashima ,,	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni ,,	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Fhichibu ,,	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
Tatsuta ,,	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
M.V. Fukko Maru ..	8th Feb.	11th Feb.
Borneo Maru	10th ,,	20th ,,
Shinyo Maru	15th ,,	24th ,,
Meiko Maru	15th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	7th Mar.

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SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Feb. 9.
Belnor, Syvetson, Hamburg.
Ellora, Forsyth, Mombassa.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Fukko Maru, Natanab, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Feb. 9.
Hesione, Williams, Dunkirk.
Pilsna, Luppis, Trieste.
Britannia, Alder, Liverpool.

LOADING.
Bombay, Feb. 9.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Sydney Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.
Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Ogilby and Hamburg.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S Belnor:—The K N Coy's steamer Belnor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a cargo of railway engine of B. B. and C. I. Ry.

S S Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The B. S. O. S. & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Fukko Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Fukko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with ballast.

S S Hesione:—The G. Y. Coy's steamer Hesione will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Britannia:—The G. T. Coy's steamer Britannia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

MONDAY, February 9.
1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 11-2, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, Karachi, 12-2, Grahams T Co.
4 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-2, O S Kaisha.
10 Belnor,, Rangoon 10-2, K N & Co.
11 Clan Macbrayne Malabar Coast 12-2 J Finlay and Co.
12 Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Graham T Co.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, 10-2, Grahams T Co.
14 City of Poona Karachi 11-2 K Nixon and Co.
16 Karagola, Durban, 11-2, M M & Co.
17 Fukko Maru, Japan 11-2, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 11-2, Scindia S N Co.
2 Heijin Maru, Rangoon, 11-2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 11-2, M M & Co.
7 Mirzapore Japan 14-2 M M and Co.
9 Nalgora, Colombo, 14-2, M M & Co.
10-11 Jalaputra, Rangoon, 11-2, Scindia S N Co.
14 Ormara Calcutta 11-2 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D-E Jamnagar Bedi Bunder 10-2 L Naranji and Co.
F Janaki, K'chi, 10-2, Malabar Steamship.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Rawalpindi 13-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona, 1-2-31 K N Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31. K N Co.
City of Calcutta, 10-2 31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31 G T Co.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Derby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd

FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 10-2-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 10-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Comorin, 13-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona 11-2-31 K N Co.
Castalia N F G T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barpeta, NF, M M & Co.
Vasna N F M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels N F L Edward Ltd

FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P and O S N Co.
Fukko Maru N F O S Kaisha

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 11-2-31 M M and Co.
Ellora N F M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
Ormara N F M M and Co.
Nalgora, NF, M M and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbyne N F, J F and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M M and Co

FOR DUNKIRK
Clan Macbryne J F Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tunga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.
Fukko Maru O S Kaisha

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona, K N Co.
Castalia G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH
Vasna N F M M and Co
Barpeta N F M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
Ormara, M M & Co.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Nalgora, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, M M & Co.
Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
S S Jalaputra, 7-2-31.
S S Sarasvati, 7-2-31.
S S Vita 7-2-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 9.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—149 cwts. coffee, Thos. Cook & sons.

For Marseilles:—60 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 40 bales wool raw, L. Hassam.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw; K. Devchand & Co.; 150 cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.

For Manchester:—196 cwts. castor oil, A. Hargovandas & Co.; 688 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Marseilles:—3 cks. wet casings, Shamjimal.

For Philadelphia:—1 bundle persian carpets, Brisky Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—2 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri.

City of Poona for Liverpool:—50 bales coton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 360 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,001 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathradas & Co.

For Manchester:—175 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Ogilby for Antwerp:—200 cwts. buffalo horns, J H Rahimtoola; 10,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 605 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Leith:—200 ton. manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Ghent:—1,445 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Hesione for Dunkirk:—7 bales goat hair, W T Suren.

S S Wildenfels for Aarhus—70 bales hemp, P Jadavji.

For Hamburg:—18 bales goat hair, H P Rehmanbhai.

S S Pilsna for Ineboli:—20 bales cotton yarn, A Benjamin & Co.

For Trieste:—330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong:—16 cwts. fish maws, R Dhanji & Co.; 51 cwts. shark fins, R Dhanji & Co.; 13 cwts shark fins, J Sultanally; 4 cwts. fish maws, J Sultanally.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 146 bales cotton raw, M Malani & Co.; 119 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Fukko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 9.

S S Tango Maru, Agents, N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Nagoya:—600 cases beer; 80 cases shirtings; 20 cases glass ware; 697 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—1522 cases glass ware, 240 cases cotton shirtings; 239 cases cotton yarns; 80 cases rubber goods; 809 bundles brass ware; 1,410 drums paints.

From Kobe:—20 cases silk yarn; 20 cases silk goods; 110 cases cotton yarn; 152 cases cotton drill; 100 cases ginger; 240 cases rayon goods; 570 cases cotton and canvas shoes; 135 cases rubber goods; 135 cases porcelain ware; 400 cases glassware.

From Moji:—625 cases beer.

From Shanghai:—34 cases silk yarn; 90 cases raw silk; 43 cases silk goods; 50 cases cotton yarn; 1,156 bags peas; 256 bags tea; 2,328 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—230 bags sugar candy; 2,350 bags beans; 1,650 bags sugar; 68 cases raw silk; 34 cases silk P. goods.

From Canton:—2,690 bags beans; 290 bags cassia; 100 cases preserves; 48 cases mats; 240 sugar candy.

From Singapore:—385 bags rattan; 2,092 bags sago flour; 1,710 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—117 chests tea; 137 cases mattress fibres.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

	Season to date Bales	This week Bales
Total Imports	1,364	64
East Indian Imports	178	27
Total Exports	56	1
East Indian Exports	15	Nil
Total Forwarded	1,017	28
East Indian Forwarded	134	1
Total Stock	——	1,108
East Indian Stock	——	71
Total Sales	——	19,480
East Indian Sales	——	Nil

	Corresponding Season 1929-30 Bales	Week 1929-30 Bales
Total Imports	1,769	70
East Indian Imports	140	1
Total Exports	56	2
East Indian Exports	15	Nil
Total Forwarded	1,546	52
East Indian Forwarded	124	3
Total Stock	——	1,002
Eas Indian Stock	——	50
Total Sales	——	20,330
East Indian Sales	——	2

N.B.—All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.
*Correct to the nearest thousand.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 6.

	Season to date Bales	This week Bales
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	11,126	198
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,147	128
Exports from U S Ports	4,647	203
Of which to Japan	660	53
Of which to China	238	13
Of which to G. B.	834	14
Of which to Germany	1,206	23
Stock at New York	——	227
Stock at U S Ports	——	4,025
Stock at U S Interior towns	——	1,627
World's visible supply	——	10,351
Of which American cotton	——	7,937
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	6,279	226
Receipts at U S Ports	7,498	120

	Corresponding Season 1929-30 Bales	Week 1929-30 Bales
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,013	132
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,176	117
Exports from U S Ports	5,106	145
Of which to Japan	750	10
Of which to China	130	4
Of which to G. B.	1,025	25
Of which to Germany	365	40
Stock at New York	——	37
Stock at U S Ports	——	2,340
Stock at U S Interior towns	——	1,356
World's visible supply	——	*
Of which American cotton	——	*
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	8,063	270
Receipts at U S Ports	7,451	88

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.
*Not available.

BOMBAY COTTON

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The cotton market displayed rather quieter tone to-day. Political news were construed to be less favourable and longs were anxious to unload their speculative purchases. Presence of large selling orders was responsible for opening of the market at Rs. 198 for Broach A-M delivery and prices declined to Rs. 196/8 on heavy selling. There was some resistance at this level and after completion of liquidating orders, prices rallied to Rs. 197. There was little business at this level. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened at a decline of 6 points, which increased weakness in the local market.

The market ruled weak and prices after declining to Rs. 195-8 closed as under:—

Broach A./M.	196
Broach J./A.	203
Oomra Mar.	160-4
Oomra May	162-12
Bengal Mar.	144-8
Bengal May	147

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 9.
Feb : 134.20—0.10 Down.
May : 125.70—0.20 Up.
Aug. : 125.40—0.90 Up

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay Feb. 9.

Bar Gold Durhan	21-6-0
Bar Gold Mint	21-5-6
Fagan Delivery	21-5-9
Chaitra Delivery	21-6-9
Sovereigns	13-8-6
Central Bank 10 tola	21-11-6
Central Bank 5 tola	21-12-6
National Bank Bar	21-14-0
Silver Ready	39-7-0
Maha	39-0-0
Chaitra	37-2-0

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 9.

Wheat May	4-1-0
Linseed May	6-13-0
Castorseed	6-1-0
Groundnuts	5-7-0
Cottonseed	2-3-0
Teelseed	7-0-0
Rapeseed	4-8-0
Mowraseed	5-0-0
Myrabolams	21-0-0
Poppyseed	10-2-0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

63 Ital Indian Hingoli 162½
75 G. G. Kesha & Co. Botad 150½
100 do. Sindhurni 155
100 Chhagan Pitambar Botad 146
100 Arjan Khimji Kandwa 166
200 do. Arbi 166
200 P. R. Vakharia Wun 174½
150 Bombay & Co. Veraval 162½
100 Japan Cotton Muhu 160½
50 B. Karshandas Jalna 155
77 Dawn Mill Mandusar 177

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Rs. per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready	407
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready	18
Cocoanut Cake Ready	94

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Feb. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 30-6. Highest Rs. 31-9. Lowest Rs. 30-4. Closing Rs. 31-2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February. Opening Rs. 28-6. Highest Rs. 28-10. Closing Rs. 28-2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 29-9-3. Highest Rs. 30-5. Lowest Rs. 29-6. Closing Rs. 29-11.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

	Bales.
Khandesh	3,952
Central India	3,988
Barsi-Nugger	2,315
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,295
Berar	2,410
Central Provinces	1,358
Dhollera	2,896
Rajputana	426
Sind-Punjab	473
Broach	1,425
Compta-Dharwar	17
Westerns-Northerns	13
Egyptians	43
Cotton	20,557
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,139
Linseed	400
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,453
Gingelyseeds	1,727
Groundnuts	21,606
Castorseeds	2,252
Rice	12,484
Myrabollams	1,371
Cottonseeds	31,168
Gram	2,146
Joowar	294
Maize	11
Barley	702
Bajree	4,113
Coal	38 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

UNCERTAIN FACTORS CAUSE HESITANT FEELING.

Trade Buying And Short Covering.

MILLS STILL ON CURTAILMENT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The weekly summary of the New York market as given below paints the present picture of the New York cotton market. Too many uncertain factors are hanging over the cotton horizon, and no one has the courage to take a bold stand. With moderate change in prices covering and liquidation orders pour in and little improvement in the cloth demand for Carolina Mills does not spread to other mills. Acreage question has arrested the attention of the cotton trade and unless some reliable estimates are out, prices are likely to grind within narrow limits. The summary received by Reuter is as under:—

Prices advanced on trade buying, covering, together with a little commission house demand, owing to rather more optimistic views concerning the trade outlook, apprehensions of a comparatively warm dry winter so far to be followed by a wet planting season, and the trend towards a reduction of acreage. The advance brought out rather freer offerings but realising was absorbed on moderate reactions. Despite recent reports of increasing activity among some Carolina Mills, it is reported that the mills generally have decided to continue curtailment. Reports from the South indicate that unless the winter temperatures show a decided drop the Southern half of the Cotton belt is liable to suffer serious insect damage next summer. The strengthening of the statistical position of Indian cotton in India and the recent steadier rates ruling in Egyptian cotton have probably contributed to the advance.

NEW YORK.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. There was some foreign buying which when put through, prices assumed sagging tendency. The selling was influenced by feeling of a reaction and longs were found realising and some operators were selling even short. The market close irregular near months losing 3 to 4 points while distant deliveries declined 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.70c.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.38.

LIVERPOOL AMERICANS.

American cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points in sympathy with previous New York closing. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range on hedge selling and trade calling. On the whole it was a dull day with a small turnover. The tone was quiet but steady and prices closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 5.74 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL INDIANS.

East Indian cotton section was quiet but steady with a little business. Prices failed to respond the improvement in American and closed at a rise of 1 point with May 4.55 and July 4.64.

LIVERPOOL EGYPTIANS.

Egyptian futures were rather steady with limited business. Sakellaridis futures closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points and Uppers improved 5 to 6 points. Alexandria quotations were quiet but steady at Sakel March 3 points down to 16.88 and Upper February 14 points up at 11.93.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.70 (10-11 a.m.); Lowest 10.61 (10-35 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, cotton criticism farm board by senate affected cotton but spinners' demand continues.

New York.—Cotton awaiting acreage news meantime expect trading market within about half cent. range present prices. General feeling is worst of depression past and confidence improving most directions. Expect cotton definite upward trend by middle April.

Reuter.—New York market early advanced on foreign buying, but reacted later on realising and selling on the reaction theory.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"Bullish statistics Sakel create favourable opinion American. Think present prices high enough for the present. Do not think well of following the advance pending acreage decision."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
March 4 3-3/4 up 5/8.
May 4 3-7/8 up 1/8.
July 4 5-5/8 up 1/4.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
March Dols. 79-1/8 —1/8.
May Dols. 82 —1/8.
July Dols. 67-3/8 up 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
March 10.33 up 5.
April 10.87 up 7.

Wheat cable (Chicago):—"Prices advanced on less favourable weather and covering by shorts." "Closed firm."

Linseed cable:—"B. A. Linseed—estimate export surplus Linseed 15 per cent. below. Broomball recommends selling scale up 11.00."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)
Bombay, Feb. 7.

Receipts from 1st September to 5th February	15,72,529
Same time last season	17,62,109

Exports from 1st September to 5th February—

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	28,947	37,363
Continent	2,29,423	3,22,179
China	1,59,976	75,153
Japan	6,38,119	4,93,423
Coast Ports	7,579	9,111
U. S. A.	243	20,414
Total	10,64,292	9,57,653

Total exports by Rail, 1st September 1930 to 5th February 1931	61,709
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1930 to 5th February 1931	3,07,068
Same period last year	3,75,149
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 5th February 1931	8,58,430
Same time last year	12,29,159

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st September to 23rd January 1931	6,53,676
Total for the corresponding period last season	4,76,344
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 23rd January 1931	4,11,292
Total for the corresponding period last season	3,91,937

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAKA

—:o:—

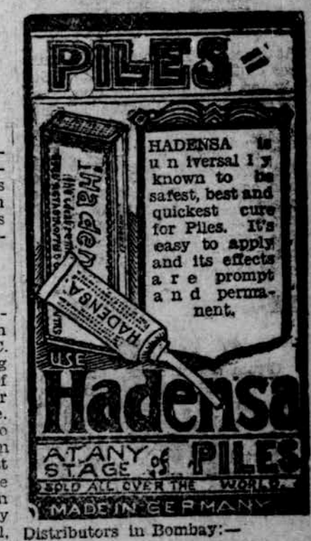
(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 5.

At a meeting of about 60 prominent Congress workers representing all parts of Karnatak was held at Dharwar yesterday when it has resolved that the Premier's announcement was wholly inadequate and vague.

SECTION 144 ACTIVE.

At Badakundri in Hukkeri Taluk of the Belgaum District, an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated banning all meetings and picketing of shops etc. during the annual fair that is at present being held there. Congress workers had decided to picket shops which sold foreign articles in spite of their request not to do so notified before. The order under Section 144 has been defied and 4 people have already been arrested. Mr. M. P. Patil, pleader, leader of the Taluka has also broken the order and is expected to be arrested at any moment.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BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931.

"A LOSS FOR EVER."

:0:

What Motilalji's Death Means To Mahatma.

GANDHI'S POSITION WORSE THAN A WIDOW'S

"The Rock Of Ages Is Cleft For Me."

In an exclusive statement to the "Liberty", Gandhiji says "My position is worse than a widow's. By faithful life she can appropriate merits of her husband. I can appropriate nothing. What I have lost through Motilalji's death is a loss for ever The rock of ages is cleft for me let me bide myself in thee.

A DELIBERATE SACRIFICE.

Dr. Ansari's Tribute To Pt. Motilal.

ALLAHABAD, February 9.

Dr. Ansari who some time ago treated the late Pandit Motilal Nehru expressing his great personal loss said that the Pandit was aware of his failing health for some considerable time. "In February last, when I examined him, I had warned him and Pandit Jawaharlal of the serious condition, but Pandit Motilal told me that he could not spare himself and was prepared to die in gaol. In the absence of Mahatmaji and Jawaharlal, the whole burden of conducting the movement fell on him." There is not the least doubt, said Dr Ansari, that the strain hastened his end. His was a deliberate sacrifice in the service of the motherland.—A. P.

'Akola Mourns Motilalji's Death

:0:

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, February 9.

The news of Pandit Motilal's death spread in Akola on Friday afternoon. A meeting was held that evening, Sjt. Ratilal, presiding, when Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj and others eulogised Panditji's services and stated how India could ill-afford to lose Panditji, particularly at present. On Saturday complete hartal was observed, all the mills and other factories and business being closed. Municipal and District Council offices were closed, so also all Municipal schools.

A huge procession with the Panditji's portrait was led in the evening and a mass meeting was held under Sjt. Biyani's presidentship. Resolution of condolences for the bereaved family was moved by Sjt. A. Harkisonlal and supported by Rao Bahadur Mahajani, Sayed Mobinoor Rahiman, Sirdar Sudhasing and a Christian Lady, along with several prominent citizens. All Taluka places and many villages are reported to have observed mourning.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S AFTER-DEATH MESSAGE

At a seance held under the auspices of the Poona Spiritualist Society, on Saturday evening, the late Pandit Motilal appeared quite uninvoked, and gave the following message. He said:—

"The Movement must go on. Mr. Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai had come to welcome me. I was present in Bombay in the meeting held in my memory."

The seance was attended by several intelligent ladies and gentlemen of the city.

'ALL-INDIA MOURNING

AT YEOTMAL

(From a Correspondent).

YEOTMAL, Feb. 9.

The news of Pandit Motilalji's death reached here on Friday evening. Saturday was observed as a hartal day in the town. The cotton market and jinning factories were closed. Cinema and dramatic performances were not held. In the evening there was a great procession with Panditji's photo, all went bareheaded. When the procession was over, a huge meeting was held under Lokanayak Aney and a condolence resolution was passed.

Yeotmal District Association has sent a condolence wire to Pandit Jawharlal.

AT MALKAPUR

:0:

(From a Correspondent).

MALKAPUR, Feb. 8.

Saturday was a weekly market day of this place but even on that day according to the Congress mandate, complete hartal was observed due to Motilalji's death, Grain, Cotton, Cloth and all other markets were totally closed. Gins, press factories, oil mills, Municipal office and schools were also closed.

At 10 a.m. a big bareheaded procession was taken out with Panditji's photo. After going throughout the town procession terminated in the weekly market. In the evening under the presidentship of Mr. Natho Patel Cosdolance meeting was held and a condolance resolution was unanimously passed.

Many villages observed complete hartals in honour of Panditji.

AT CAMBAY

:0:

(From a Correspondent).

CAMBAY, Feb. 8.

Saturday was observed as a complete hartal day throughout the city on receipt of the sad news of the demise of the Panditji. A ruge procession was started in black flages at 10-30 a.m. At 5-30 p.m. a huge meeting was held under the auspices of the Youth League, under the presidentship of Mr. Chimanlal Parikh, vice-President of the Municipality, Cambay. Speeches were made by Dr. Shastria, Syed, Vasaliam Shantilal Sheth and others. A resolution of condolence to the family of the departed was passed.

AT PORBANDER

:0:

(From a Correspondent).

PORBANDAR, Feb. 9.

On account of the sad demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru at Lucknow, Pandit Vasanji Ranchhodji Joshi prayed on 8th inst. At Bramputri all those present, joined in the prayers there also. Pandit Vasanji has sent a condolence message to Jawharlal Nehru.

AT BROACH

:0:

(From a Correspondent).

BROACH, Feb. 7.

To-day Broach observed complete hartal to pay her last tribute to Pandit Motilal Nehru.

A huge procession was taken out from Ratan Talav. It was a vast sea of bareheaded humanity. The procession was converted into a meeting at Tower Maidan. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai narrated the life-work of Panditji. Sjt Motilal Vain also sopne. Sjt. Sidebhai Pirbhai Masalava exhorted the audience to follow in the foot-steps of Motilalji. Muslims also joined the procession and meeting in large numbers.

AT MEHMEDABAD

:0:

(From a Correspondent).

MEHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

A meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Chunilal M. Shah, (Municipal President) was held yesterday night at 8 p.m. Mr. Ranchhodlal Shah moved the resolution for the untimely death of Sjt. Pandit Motilal Nehru. Dr. Maneklal seconded the resolution and it was unanimously passed.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HOMAGE TO PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

Led by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, thousands of Bombay Women took out a procession in honour of the departed leader

Jerusalem, Muslim Cultural Centre.

:0:

GRAND MUFTI'S AMBITION

SHAUKAT ALI'S ADVICE TO JEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Jerusalem.—Indian Muslim leader, Maulana Shaukat Ali, in the course of a speech at the Muslim-Christian Association at Jaffa paid a tribute to Muslim-Christian unity; but declared that Jewish immigration and political demands were endangering Palestine. "The Jews must change their policy", he said. "The Muslim world stands behind you. Grand Mufti intends to make Jerusalem a cultural centre of the Muslim world."—Reuter.

Genl. Butler To Be Reprimanded

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Washington.—The Court-martial of General Smedley Butler has been abandoned. He will be reprimanded instead. The decision was made by the Navy Secretary Mr. Adams after receipt of a letter from General Butler further explaining his reference to Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

GENL. BUTLER'S APOLOGY.

In a letter to Adams, General Butler apologised for his indiscretion, and said he believed his speech before the Contemporary Club at Philadelphia in which he referred to Sr. Mussolini was confidential. Mr. Adams in reply said, "Such action on your part merits and receives unqualified condemnation from the Navy Department. You are hereby reprimanded". Mr. Adams states that the court-martial has been abandoned in view of General Butler's record of brilliant service He hopes that the incident will have a salutary effect on his future conduct in matters of this

MAHATMAJI GETS A JOLTING.

Motor Accidents During Funeral Procession.

ALLAHABAD, February 5.

Two accidents on the road between Lucknow and Allahabad when Mahatma Gandhi and party were returning with the late Pandit Motilal Nehru's remains which might have ended seriously are reported to have taken place. Gandhiji was in a separate car with Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mirabai, Mahadeo Desai and Dr. K. Nehru. The car ran into a ditch near Raebareli and was tilted, but did not quite turn turtle. None of the occupants was injured beyond getting a severe jolting. The party continued the journey by another car. Another car occupied by Pandit Shamlal Nehru, his wife, daughter and niece also fell into a ditch and some of the party were slightly injured.—A. P.

UNDER-TRIAL HURLS SHOE AT MR. BROWN.

Rumpen Bahadur, a young Muslim under-trial prisoner, created a sensation yesterday in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate by hurling a shoe at the Magistrate.

Mr. Brown had just granted application for one week's remand into police custody and the accused was being taken back to the lock-up, when suddenly he bent down and hurled the shoe which, however, missed the Magistrate. He was instantly surrounded, hand cuffed and removed to the lock-up. "THE MOVEMENT MUST GO ON"

Salt Satyagraha In Calicut.

:0:

TWO LADY VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

MERCHANTS PLEDGE NOT SELL FOREIGN CLOTH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, January 4.

A sudden turn in Satyagrana activities in Calicut took place yesterday, when a batch of Congress volunteers, male and female, proceeded to the Kuliafat Beach in the small hours of the morning with the intention of defying the Salt Act, by manufacturing contraband salt. The police had forestalled them, while the volunteers seemed to be bent upon offering satyagraha in pursuance of Mahatmaji's latest utterance to continue the Congress programme. At about 7-30, Mrs. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, the first Brahmin lady "Dictator" of Kerula, and another lady volunteer arrived on the beach and offered Satyagraha by boiling brine and thus making contraband salt. The police, headed by Mr. Nilakantan Nair, soon appeared on the scene and arrested the ladies. The ladies, when arrested, were cheered by the huge crowd present.

Almost all foreign cloth merchants have given an undertaking not to sell any more foreign piece-goods in Calicut. Foreign cloth picketing, therefore, has partly subsided, and the new spirit of swadeshi is everywhere applauded and welcomed.

:0:

Mr. Brijlal Biyani has returned to Akola from Bombay where he had been to get himself examined for his stomach complaints. He was examined by four doctors. One advised the necessity of having an operation while the other three did not. He has been advised continued medical treatment.

MOSLEY PROPOSALS DEFEATED.

:0:

No Preference To Dominions.

I. L. P. POSTPONES DISAFFILIATION QUESTION TILL ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A two-day conference of the London and Southern Counties division of the Independent Labour Party to consider the question of disaffiliation with the Labour Party eventually decided to have the whole question reviewed before the annual conference.

Sir O. Mosley's proposals (set forth in a manifesto issued in the first week of December last) were defeated by an overwhelming majority in favour of an international policy of organisation and not giving preference to Dominions but treating all countries on the same basis.

The main proposals of the Mosley manifesto signed by 17 M.P.'s are for the appointment of an emergency cabinet of five to carry out the ntaional planning organisation; develop the new and modernise the existing industries; establish an important control board for foodstuffs, and a commodity board, for the control of imported manufactures; enter into trade agreements with the Dominions; create a public utility organisation; and build houses.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CATHOLICS REJECT COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

The "Examiner" Gets A Trouncing.

(From A Correspondent.)

In spite of the vigorous propaganda by the Rev. Father Roper, through the medium of "The Examiner", in favour of Mr. Pannirselvam's plea at the R. T. C. for separate electorate for Indian Catholics, it is refreshing to note that the Bombay Catholics have unanimously rejected the scheme of communal election in a public debate.

The issue raised such a lively interest among the Catholics that a public debate was arranged, and it was anticipated by very many prominent Catholics and priests, that as a result of Rev. Father Roper's propaganda in the "Examiner", the Catholics would throw out what Mr. Terence Nunes has been preaching that "communal representation is no safeguard for the interests of minorities, and especially of Catholics."

The proposed debate came off. How far Mr. Nunes's campaign succeeded would be best judged from the leading article appearing in "The Examiner" under the caption "Bombay Catholics and communal representation".

The indignant Father Roper apparently disgusted at the patriotic conduct of the Bombay Catholics, writes:—

Successive lists of speakers were announced, and the curious thing was that in each new list the Catholic speaker who had formerly been put down to oppose the motion had either become a defender or withdrawn his name altogether, until finally there was not a single Catholic speaker against the motion, and communal representation "specially as affecting Catholics" was left to be defended by a couple of Hindu speakers! Under these circumstances the invited chairman of the debate came to the conclusion that a fair presentment of both sides of the question was impossible and declined to preside, and ultimately the debate was abandoned."

The praiseworthy conduct of the Bombay Catholics clearly shows that they shall no more tolerate anti-Indian priests, "The Examiner" has ceased to be the Catholics' paper and that the Catholics can manage their politics without the priests nosing about.

PICKETS DEPORTED FROM RAJKOT.

Vigorous Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Shop.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, February 9.

Thirteen pickets from Porbander coming at Rajkot, were deported from Rajkot by motorbus which was kept ready at the station on 4th instant. Cloth market picketing continues; about 20 sisters have joined the picketing campaign creating a great impression on merchants.

28 volunteers courted imprisonment, which made the merchants accept the terms. All merchants except ten have offered their foreign stock for sealing, only two merchants appear to be unyielding, but it is hoped they also would come round.

HARTAL.

Hearing of the sad demise of Motilalji, Rajkot observed complete hartal. About 4000 persons, bareheaded, joined a procession which passed through main streets. Prayers were offered in Kothari Chawk, in a public meeting. Students observed hartal.

LUCKNOW JAIL INCIDENT

Congress Inquiry Committee Appointed

ALLAHABAD, February 9.

It is understood that the Congress has appointed a Committee comprising of Sjts. Mohanlal Saxena, Sunderlal, Rafiahmad Kidwai and probably one or two others to report within a week on the recent jail incident at Lucknow.—A. P.

:0:

Mrs. Gangutai Bapat's Health Causes Concern.

An Akola correspondent wires:—"The present Berar War Secretary, Mrs. Gangutai Bapat, has been laid up with typhoid for the last ten days and her health is causing great concern to her friends and Congress circle."

FURTHER PUBLIC INTERESTS.

ADVICE TO ZAMINDARS.

CALCUTTA, February 9.

At yesterday's afternoon party at the British Indian Association, B. P. Singh Roy, Minister, Local Self-Government, said the Association was approaching the 100th year of its existence, and he hoped it would adapt itself to the changed circumstances. The Association, he claimed, had been the recruiting ground of honourable members and Ministers since the beginning of Minto Morley Reforms and he was confident if members maintained its usefulness they might be called upon to shoulder higher responsibilities in the future administration. Sjt. M. Tagore, Sheriff, warned Zemindars, and said times were changed, and if they thought they could do without the support and sympathy of the people who were outside the Association, he thought they made a grievous mistake if they thought their interests were hostile to those of the people of the country, and Zemindars could do without them. He made bold tom assert that the Zemindars' influence, position and importance in the country be sponged off the slate. He concluded with an appeal to throw the influence and weight of their position in the balance to further the interests of people without injuring vital interests of their own.—A. P.

Hartal was observed in Trichinopoly as a mark of respect to the memory of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Naval Patel of West Khandesh a satyagraha prisoner who has been undergoing his term of sentence in Trichinopoly Central Jail was released on February 6. He left for Bombay the same evening.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.